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Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the fifty-seventh session (13 December 2013 and 13-21 March 2014)

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(13 December 2013 and
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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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Contents

		Page
I.	Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention	1
A.	Draft resolution to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly	1
	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016	1
B.	Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council	3
	I. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its fifty-eighth session	3
	II. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board	5
C.	Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council	6
	Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem	6
	Resolution 57/1 Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and proposal to organize an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the Guiding Principles	20
	Resolution 57/2 Drug abuse prevention through sport: promoting a society free of drug abuse through sport and the Olympic ideal	23
	Resolution 57/3 Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities	25
	Resolution 57/4 Supporting recovery from substance use disorders	27
	Resolution 57/5 Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016	29
	Resolution 57/6 Education and training on drug use disorders	35
	Resolution 57/7 Providing sufficient health services to individuals affected by substance use disorders during long-term and sustained economic downturns	37
	Resolution 57/8 Raising awareness and strengthening international cooperation in combating drug trafficking, which in some cases, misuses activities related to opium poppy seeds for illicit purposes, also produced from illicit opium poppy crops	39
	Resolution 57/9 Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances	41

Resolution 57/10 Preventing the diversion of ketamine from legal sources while ensuring its availability for medical use 45

Resolution 57/11 Strengthening and expanding international cooperation to counter the threats posed by illicit production and manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs in the Greater Mekong subregion 47

Decision 57/1 Inclusion of *alpha*-phenylacetoacetonitrile and its optical isomers in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 49

II. High-level segment 50

A. Opening of the high-level segment 50

B. General debate of the high-level segment: progress achieved and challenges in implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem 50

C. Round-table discussions of the high-level segment 56

D. Adoption of the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem 59

E. Closure of the high-level segment 62

III. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions 63

Deliberations 64

IV. Implementation of the international drug control treaties 67

A. Deliberations 68

B. Action taken by the Commission 72

V. Panel discussion on issues related to the scheduling of substances in accordance with the international drug control conventions and on substantive issues for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016 74

Summary by the Chair 74

VI. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 78

A. Deliberations 79

B. Action taken by the Commission 81

VII. World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission 83

A. Deliberations 83

B. Action taken by the Commission 84
VIII. Provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 85
A. Deliberations 85
B. Action taken by the Commission 85
IX. Other business 86
X. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-seventh session 87
XI. Organization of the session and administrative matters 88
A. Informal pre-session consultations 88
B. Opening and duration of the session 88
C. Attendance 88
D. Election of officers 88
E. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters 89
F. Documentation 91
G. Closure of the session 91

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolution to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

Draft resolution

Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

The General Assembly,

1. *Welcomes* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 57/5 of 21 March 2014 and notes with satisfaction the support expressed at the high-level review by the Commission of the progress made by Member States in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[1] for the decision taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012 to convene a special session on the world drug problem early in 2016, in implementation of the recommendation contained in paragraph 40 of the Political Declaration;

2. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[4]

3. *Stresses* the importance of the special session on the world drug problem in 2016, as noted in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 57/5, as a milestone on the way to 2019, which has been set as the target date in the Political Declaration for the review of implementation;

4. *Reaffirms* that, at its special session on the world drug problem in 2016, it will address substantive issues on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility and in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[5] and in particular with respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;

5. *Decides* that the special session will be convened following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, scheduled to be held in March 2016;

6. *Also decides* that the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016 will have an inclusive preparatory process that includes extensive substantive consultations, allowing organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, relevant international and regional organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to fully contribute to the process, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure and established practice;

7. *Further decides* that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, shall lead this process by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner, and, in this regard, invites the President of the General Assembly to support, guide and stay involved in the process;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to take all necessary measures to use its existing meetings and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner to ensure adequate preparation for the special session in 2016, and requests the Commission to continue to take all necessary measures to prepare for the special session, as early as possible;

9. *Encourages* the participation of all Member States and the provision of assistance to the least developed countries in the preparatory work undertaken by the Commission in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;

10. *Recognizes* that the special session on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 constitutes an opportunity for a high-level and wide-ranging discussion among Member States leading up to the target date of 2019, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, in order to further implement the commitments and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

11. *Also recognizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in the preparations for and during the fifty-second and the fifty-seventh sessions of the Commission, including their high-level segments, and recognizes further the need for their active involvement in the preparations for the special session, as well as the need for their effective, substantive and active involvement during the special session, in accordance with the rules of procedure and practice developed for other special sessions of the General Assembly, and requests the Chair of the Commission to consider

[5] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

undertaking consultations and other appropriate actions in this regard with relevant stakeholders;

12. *Invites* organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral development banks, other relevant international organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, and regional organizations to contribute fully to the preparations for the special session in 2016, in particular by submitting to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, specific recommendations on the issues to be addressed at the special session;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to report to it at its seventieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in preparation for the special session in 2016;

14. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012 to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing regular budget resources;

15. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes set out in the present resolution in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its fifty-eighth session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session;

(b) Also takes note of Commission decision 55/1 of 7 December 2012;

(c) Further takes note of Commission resolution 57/5 of 21 March 2014, in paragraphs 6 and 7 of which the Commission decided to present proposals, for consideration by the General Assembly, regarding all organizational matters, including the agenda, dates, substantive issues to be covered, outcomes and other issues relevant to the successful preparations for the special session, and also decided that, in preparation for the special session, it would hold formal meetings following its fifty-seventh session, including two formal meetings immediately preceding its reconvened fifty-seventh session, in December 2014, that it would devote eight meetings during its fifty-eighth session, to be held in March 2015, to the preparations for the special session, and that it would hold intersessional meetings with a view to preparing the formal meetings;

(d) Approves the provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session set out below.

Provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Operational segment

3. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:

   (a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

   (b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

      (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

      (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

Normative segment

4. Round-table discussions: implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:

   (a) Demand reduction and related measures;

   (b) Supply reduction and related measures;

   (c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

5. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016:

   (a) Demand reduction and related measures;

   (b) Supply reduction and related measures;

   (c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;

(b) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(c) International Narcotics Control Board;

(d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

(e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

7. World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

Special segment

8. Preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016.[6]

* * *

9. Provisional agenda for the fifty-ninth session of the Commission.

10. Other business.

11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-eighth session.

Draft decision II

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2013.[7]

[6] The detailed agenda and programme of work for the special segment will be determined at a later date.

[7] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2013* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.14.XI.1).

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

3. The following Joint Ministerial Statement and resolutions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

We, the Ministers and government representatives participating in the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in Vienna on 13 and 14 March 2014, gathering to undertake a midterm review of progress made in the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[8] adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2009, and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

1. *Are fully aware* that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that should be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing, balanced and comprehensive approach to supply and demand reduction strategies, and reaffirm our unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of demand reduction, supply reduction and international cooperation are addressed in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[9] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;

2. *Underscore* that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[10] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[11] the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[12] and other relevant international instruments constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system, welcome the efforts made by States parties to comply with the provisions and ensure the effective implementation of those conventions, and urge all Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to those instruments;

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[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[9] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[12] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

3. *Reaffirm* our commitment to achieving the targets and goals, and implementing the provisions, set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem;[8]

4. *Reaffirm* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[13] the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[14] the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[15] the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[16] the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[17] and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;[18]

5. *Have undertaken* a high-level midterm review[19] of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action to determine the progress achieved and challenges faced in its implementation and recommit to effectively addressing the world drug problem;

6. *Recognize* that, 15 years after the commitments made at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to address the world drug problem, notwithstanding the ever-increasing efforts and progress made by States, relevant international organizations and civil society, the drug problem continues to pose a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all humanity, in particular youth, our most precious asset;

7. *Also recognize* that the world drug problem undermines sustainable development, political stability and democratic institutions, including efforts to eradicate poverty, and threatens national security and the rule of law, and that drug trafficking and abuse pose a major threat to the health, dignity and hopes of millions of people and their families and lead to the loss of human lives;

8. *Reaffirm* our determination to tackle the world drug problem and to actively promote a society free of drug abuse in order to ensure that all people can live in health, dignity and peace, with security and prosperity;

9. *Express deep concern* at the high price paid by society and by individuals and their families in countering the world drug problem, and pay special tribute to the law enforcement and judicial personnel who have sacrificed their lives and to the health-care and civil society personnel who have dedicated themselves to addressing this phenomenon;

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[13] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[14] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.
[15] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.
[16] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.
[17] A/58/124, sect. II.A.
[18] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.
[19] As defined in the Political Declaration of 2009 and reconfirmed in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/12.

10. *Recognize* that many challenges of the world drug problem have persisted and new ones have emerged in some parts of the world, and underscore the need to take these new trends into account in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

11. *Take note* of the ongoing discussions in some regions on how to address the world drug problem, in the light of the current situation and policies, and emphasize the importance of a broad, transparent, inclusive and scientific evidence-based discussion among Member States, with inputs from other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, in multilateral settings, on the most effective ways to counter the world drug problem consistent with the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, in order to further implement the commitments and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

12. *Also take note* of the ongoing process to elaborate the post-2015 development agenda of the United Nations, bearing in mind relevant aspects of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, together with efforts of Member States in the implementation of the objectives and goals thereof;

13. *Reaffirm* the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the policymaking body of the United Nations with prime responsibility for drug control matters, also reaffirm our support and appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular those of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the leading entity in the United Nations system for countering the world drug problem, and further reaffirm the treaty-mandated roles of the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization;

14. *Call for* continued cooperation between Member States, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization to ensure the adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, including opiates, for medical and scientific purposes, while concurrently preventing their diversion into illicit channels, pursuant to the international drug control conventions, and to provide recommendations on the scheduling of substances;

15. *Welcome* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, note with appreciation their important contribution to the review process, and note that representatives of affected populations and civil society entities, where appropriate, should be enabled to play a participatory role in the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy;

16. *Also welcome* the decision of the General Assembly[20] to convene, in early 2016, a special session on the world drug problem, following the present high-level review of the progress made in the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and look forward to the proposals to be submitted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the United Nations organ with the prime responsibility for drug control matters, issuing from its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions;

[20] General Assembly resolution 67/193.

General achievements

17. *Note* that, based on the information available and reported by Member States, the global illicit supply and demand of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control have remained largely stable during the past five years, while trends in drug supply and demand have been unequal across regions and countries and according to drug type,[21] and acknowledge that appropriate policies and measures aimed at more efficient use of limited resources are necessary to effectively address the world drug problem;

18. *Also note* that several Member States in different parts of the world have achieved tangible and measurable progress in implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including civil society and the scientific community;

19. *Acknowledge* that Member States have achieved tangible progress in countering the world drug problem with regard to improved understanding of the problem, the elaboration and implementation of national strategies to tackle the problem in an increasing number of countries, capacity-building initiatives for national competent authorities, the review and updating of legal frameworks, the creation and strengthening of capacities within law enforcement and health institutions, and improved mechanisms for international cooperation;

20. *Take note* of the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-sixth session,[22] the *World Drug Report 2013*[23] of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board,[24] and call upon Member States to strengthen international and regional cooperation and coordination to counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, especially those in the opium group, as well as other aspects of the world drug problem, and to continue to take concerted measures within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative[25] and other relevant regional and international initiatives and mechanisms, such as the Heart of Asia initiative, in order to strengthen cross-border cooperation and information exchange with a view to countering drug trafficking with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

21. *Welcome* the ongoing efforts to strengthen cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in drugs, addressing supply, demand and the diversion of precursor chemicals, undertaken by regional organizations and transregional initiatives such as the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Triangular Initiative, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism and other relevant subregional and regional organizations and initiatives, including the counter-narcotics strategy of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization for the period 2011-2016, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the

[21] See *World Drug Report 2013* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.6).
[22] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 8* (E/2013/28), chap. I, sect. C.
[23] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.6.
[24] E/INCB/2012/1.
[25] See S/2003/641, annex.

Organization of American States, the European pact to combat international drug trafficking, the European pact against synthetic drugs, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Senior Officials on Drug Matters workplan to combat illicit drug production, trafficking and use (2009-2015) with the aim of achieving a drug-free South-East Asia by 2015 and the South American Council on the World Drug Problem of the Union of South American Nations, as well as the recent intensification of partnering between the States members of the Caribbean Community, the Dominican Republic and the United States of America within the framework of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, which aims, inter alia, to substantially reduce illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, the Accra declaration,[26] adopted at the Twenty-second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held in Accra from 25 to 29 June 2012, and the thirtieth International Drug Enforcement Conference, held in Moscow from 5 to 7 June 2013;

General challenges and priorities for action

22. *Note with concern*, while acknowledging the progress made by Member States, that some continuing and emerging challenges of the world drug problem may hinder our common efforts to achieve the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and call upon all Member States and relevant stakeholders to further strengthen their practical implementation;

23. *Underscore* that both the persistent and the new challenges in countering the world drug problem related to drug demand and supply reduction and to countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation remain a common and shared responsibility and should continue to be addressed in a comprehensive, integrated and balanced manner, in full conformity with the three international drug control conventions and fully consistent with applicable international human rights obligations, on both the drug demand and supply reduction sides, and urge Member States and all relevant stakeholders to further consolidate their efforts in order to achieve the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action by addressing those challenges, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, as well as all human rights, fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals;

24. *Also underscore* the need to respond to shifting trafficking routes and new drug trafficking trends, including Internet-based e-commerce and mail-order services;

25. *Note* the importance of an integrated approach in drug policies, including by strengthening the partnerships between public health, justice and law enforcement sectors and facilitating inter-agency cooperation and communication, where appropriate;

26. *Express* the need for a better understanding of the social and economic drivers of the world drug problem;

27. *Note* the emerging challenge of polydrug abuse in some regions;

[26] Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/2, annex.

28. *Are concerned* that amphetamine-type stimulants continue to pose a serious and evolving challenge to international drug control efforts;

29. *Encourage* Member States, in cooperation, as appropriate, with relevant stakeholders, to endeavour to ensure that measures taken at the national and local levels in response to economic and financial constraints do not disproportionately impact the implementation of comprehensive and balanced drug demand and supply reduction policies, including adequate provisions of related health measures, in accordance with national legislation, as well as sufficient efforts for supply reduction;

30. *Highlight* the need to continue providing technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem, upon their request; to establish and further improve national drug control strategies and measures; to promote more targeted capacity-building initiatives based on scientific evidence for competent national authorities; to review and update legal frameworks and law enforcement institutions, taking into account applicable international human rights obligations; to improve existing mechanisms for international cooperation; and to foster the development of national monitoring systems and statistics to elaborate proper data collection and analysis that allow for the identification of current trends, institutional capacities and the effects of drug control measures;

31. *Call on* States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[27] and, as appropriate, the Protocols thereto[28] and States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption[29] to make more effective use of the relevant provisions for international cooperation contained in those conventions, in order to counter some aspects of the world drug problem;

32. *Welcome* the measures taken so far and stress the need to continue to improve the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order for the Office to fulfil its mandates effectively, efficiently and with the appropriate resources;

33. *Identify* the following achievements, challenges and priorities for further action in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action:

A. Demand reduction and related measures

Achievements

1. *Recognize* that drug addiction is a health problem and that many Member States have adopted national drug strategies with drug demand reduction components that include primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration measures, as well as measures aimed at minimizing the public health and social consequences of drug abuse, in accordance with national legislation and the three international drug control conventions, and aimed at monitoring and researching the drug

[27] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[28] Ibid., vols. 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.
[29] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

situation, and encourage Member States that have not yet done so to consider the development, adoption and effective implementation of such strategies, in accordance with national policies and legislation, as well as their timely evaluation, review and strengthening, as appropriate;

2. *Note* that some Member States, within their national drug control strategies, are expanding access to prevention, treatment, diagnosis, care and support services relating to HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases for people who inject drugs, and also note that those States that have implemented the interventions outlined in the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide*[30] and, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic legal systems and national legislation, have remarkably reduced the number of HIV infections, with some countries approaching the elimination of injecting drug use-related transmission of HIV;

3. *Also note* that various Member States, within their legal frameworks and in accordance with the three international drug control conventions, as well as other relevant international laws, have implemented comprehensive drug demand reduction programmes for offenders, particularly children, and have also provided, within their national strategies, a broad range of alternatives to conviction and punishment in appropriate drug-related cases of a minor nature or in cases in which the person who abuses drugs has committed an offence as outlined in the relevant provisions of the international drug control conventions;

4. *Take note* of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with Member States, and encourage the further development of the International Standards on the basis of scientific evidence, as well as their effective implementation;

5. *Welcome* efforts made by several Member States to develop combined public education and law enforcement initiatives to address the rise of drug abuse;

Challenges and priorities for action

6. *Consider* as main challenges in addressing the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances the need to increase focus on, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and the fundamental principles of domestic legal systems and national legislation of Member States, drug-related health effects, taking into account the specific challenges faced by vulnerable groups, such as children, adolescents, vulnerable youth, women, including pregnant women, people with medical and psychiatric co-morbidities, ethnic minorities and socially marginalized individuals, and to further promote and strengthen effective national drug control strategies based on scientific evidence, with components for drug demand reduction that include primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation,

[30] *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users: 2012 Revision* (Geneva, World Health Organization, 2012).

recovery and social reintegration, as well as measures aimed at minimizing the public health and social consequences of drug abuse;

7. *Highlight* the need for Member States to formulate and implement, where appropriate, a broad system of primary prevention and early intervention based on scientific evidence, such as the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention and other measures, including educational activities and interactive campaigns;

8. *Reaffirm* the need to further strengthen public health systems, particularly in the areas of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, as part of a comprehensive and balanced approach to demand reduction based on scientific evidence;

9. *Highlight* the need to develop or continue strengthening, within a comprehensive national drug control strategy, national monitoring mechanisms that collect and analyse data on current trends in illicit demand for drugs, including on possible gaps in the provision of appropriate public health, educational and social services, and call upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant United Nations entities and international organizations to support, upon request, those efforts, in cooperation with Member States;

10. *Invite* Member States to further undertake measures required to ensure access for all to comprehensive drug demand reduction measures, taking into account the specific needs of women and children and the circumstances they face with regard to drug problems, so that they benefit equally and without discrimination from those measures, and encourage the continuation of international cooperation in that regard;

11. *Reiterate* our commitment to reducing the transmission of HIV among injecting drug users by 50 per cent by 2015, in line with the agreed international targets of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS,[31] and note that available evidence indicates that further efforts are required to achieve the Declaration's global target;

12. *Encourage* Member States, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions and the fundamental principles of their domestic legal systems and national legislation, to consider providing, as appropriate, the measures aimed at minimizing the negative public health and social impacts of drug abuse that are outlined in the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide*, and also encourage, where appropriate, bilateral, regional and international cooperation to address that challenge;

13. *Underscore* the need to deepen knowledge of the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances, and highlight the need to develop comprehensive and integrated approaches to the detection, analysis and identification of new psychoactive substances, trends and possible negative health and other impacts of those substances, in close cooperation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and

[31] General Assembly resolution 65/277, annex.

Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and other relevant international organizations and global and regional cooperation frameworks;

14. *Note with concern* that the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes, particularly for the relief of pain and for palliative care, remains low to non-existent in many countries of the world, and highlight the need for Member States, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, as appropriate, to address that situation by promoting measures to ensure their availability and accessibility for medical and scientific purposes, in accordance with national legislation, while simultaneously preventing their diversion, abuse and trafficking, in order to realize the aims of the three international drug control conventions;

B. Supply reduction and related measures

Achievements

15. *Note with appreciation* the progress made with respect to measures related to the illicit production and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, while ensuring their availability exclusively for medical and scientific purposes, and underscore that the world drug problem continues to be a major problem in many parts of the world and hinders socioeconomic development and the well-being of people;

16. *Welcome* the efforts made by various Member States to significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and the manufacture of psychotropic substances, within the framework of sustainable crop control measures, including eradication, law enforcement measures and development strategies such as alternative development, including preventive alternative development programmes, where they have been applied, as well as other successful national strategies, in accordance with the international drug control conventions;

17. *Recognize* the efforts of Member States in developing law enforcement techniques in their drug control efforts through, inter alia, the exchange of information and best practices, as well as regional and international coordination, capacity-building and, in some cases, cross-border operations and maritime control;

18. *Also recognize* the efforts made by interested Member States in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to adjust their monitoring systems by taking into account country-specific conditions, in order to assess progress in preventing, eliminating or reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to ensure the comparability of statistics, in order to allow for better assessment of progress towards achieving the targets set in the plan of action of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem;

19. *Welcome* the adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and encourage interested Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, donors and other relevant stakeholders to be guided by those guiding principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development;

20. *Recognize* the progress made in the development of a consolidated international response to the increasing availability of new psychoactive substances that may pose risks to public health and safety, including the development of a global reference point, the early warning advisory and cooperation with Member States and relevant regional organizations in the identification and reporting of such substances, in order to increase data collection, improve our collective understanding and find effective policy responses, and acknowledge the continuing efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance the capacity of Member States and improve the application of the international scheduling process, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board;

21. *Acknowledge* the significant progress achieved by Member States in cooperation with relevant international organizations and United Nations bodies, in particular the International Narcotics Control Board, in the sphere of precursors control, welcome those joint efforts, supported by utilization of Pre-Export Notification Online, which has significantly increased the effectiveness of those joint efforts in reducing the diversion of precursors controlled under the 1988 Convention from international trade channels, and call on Member States that have not yet done so to consider making full use of Pre-Export Notification Online;

Challenges and priorities for action

22. *Acknowledge* that law enforcement measures alone cannot address those challenges, and recognize the importance of promoting a comprehensive and balanced approach for a successful response;

23. *Also acknowledge* the need to scientifically evaluate, where appropriate, drug supply reduction measures, in order to direct government resources to initiatives that have proved to be successful in tackling the causes of the world drug problem;

24. *Stress* the urgent need to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime and, in some cases, terrorism and money-laundering, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, and to the significant challenges faced by law enforcement and judicial authorities in responding to the ever-changing means used by transnational criminal organizations to avoid detection and prosecution;

25. *Recognize* that the effective application of and respect for the rule of law contributes to combating the world drug problem and facilitates efforts to hold

drug traffickers and perpetrators of related crimes accountable for their actions;

26. *Reiterate* the need to strengthen international cooperation to support sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, where appropriate, as an essential part of successful crop control strategies, in order to increase the positive outcome of such programmes, especially in areas affected by or at risk of illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

27. *Also reiterate* the need to develop sustainable crop control strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, giving appropriate attention to alternative development as an essential part of those strategies, in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, with a view to developing products, through alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, identified on the basis of market demand and value-added production chains, including those referred to in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/8 of 16 March 2012 and resolution 56/15 of 15 March 2013, entitled "Follow-up to the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem with respect to the development of strategies on voluntary marketing tools for products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development";

28. *Underscore* the need to identify and better understand the new and increasing challenge of potentially dangerous new psychoactive substances that are emerging at a rapid rate, taking into account that information and communication technologies are a facilitator of their distribution, and stress the need to strengthen cooperation by collecting and sharing data on the production, distribution and effects of those substances;

29. *Encourage* Member States to monitor trends emerging in some regions in the import, export and distribution of some synthetic opioid analgesics not under international control, in particular tramadol, which is used in many countries for the effective treatment of moderate to severe pain, to monitor patterns in the non-medical use and misuse of those substances within their national borders and to continue, together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board and other relevant organizations, sharing and exchanging information on those emerging trends and patterns through bilateral and multilateral channels, while considering appropriate measures in accordance with national legislation aimed at preventing and reducing the non-medical use and misuse, the supply from illicit sources and the diversion of those substances, while ensuring their availability for medical and scientific purposes;

30. *Highlight* the need for Member States to work more closely with the International Narcotics Control Board by exchanging information on trafficking in precursor chemicals and other non-scheduled substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, including on new methods for their diversion,

as mandated in article 12, paragraph 12, of the 1988 Convention, and to increase monitoring of trade in non-scheduled substances listed in the Board's limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances, and encourage Governments to adopt the concept of industry as a critical partner in preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals and facilitating the identification of suspicious transactions of non-scheduled substances in order to prevent their use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

31. *Note* that the diversion of precursor chemicals, including pharmaceutical preparations containing those chemicals, continues to be a major challenge in curbing the illicit production and manufacture of drugs, and emphasize the need to further strengthen control of precursor chemicals by Member States, as appropriate, including through the extensive use of tools prepared by the International Narcotics Control Board, such as Pre-Export Notification Online and the online Precursors Incident Communication System, the development of voluntary codes of conduct in cooperation with concerned industries and other relevant companies, the strengthening of public-private partnerships and enhanced international cooperation;

32. *Express concern* that illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant and illicit drug production, manufacture, distribution and trafficking remain a major challenge in countering the world drug problem, and recognize the need for strengthening sustainable crop control strategies that include, inter alia, alternative development, eradication and law enforcement measures for the purpose of reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of such crops, and the need for intensifying joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of appropriate preventive tools and measures, enhanced and better coordinated financial and technical assistance and action-oriented programmes, in order to tackle those challenges;

33. *Recognize* the significant role played by countries with accumulated experience in alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and invite them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by the illicit cultivation of crops, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State;

34. *Stress* the need to further strengthen international cooperation and the need for enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governance and institutions, improve access to legal markets and infrastructure, promote the participation of local communities and consider the participation of multilateral and bilateral development agencies in the design and implementation of policies and programmes for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

35. *Recognize* that transit States continue to face multifaceted challenges, and reaffirm the continuing need for cooperation and support, including the provision of technical assistance, to, inter alia, enhance their capacities to counter the world drug problem, in conformity with the 1988 Convention and on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility;

36. *Also recognize* the need to improve international cooperation in relation to the monitoring and interdiction of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, including through the timely exchange of information consistent with national law and procedures; by intensifying, as appropriate, law enforcement cooperation such as border control, including where possible joint border control measures; by strengthening maritime control cooperation; and, upon request by Member States, through the provision of related drug control equipment and the development of new practical measures to effectively monitor and interdict drug trafficking and enable the effective disruption of those organizations;

37. *Acknowledge* that in many Member States integrated supply reduction strategies have been adopted, often complemented by comprehensive strategies against organized crime that include components against drug trafficking, and acknowledge the active efforts of Member States, at both the national and international levels, to combat illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, manufacture, distribution and trafficking, as well as other drug-related crimes;

C. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation

Achievements

38. *Acknowledge* the efforts made by States parties in the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and, as appropriate, the Protocols thereto and of the Convention against Corruption, which constitute valuable tools for confronting some aspects of the world drug problem, note with appreciation the increasing level of adherence to those conventions, and call on Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to those conventions;

39. *Also acknowledge* the importance of international, regional and subregional cooperation as an effective measure against money-laundering and the importance of structuring domestic regulatory and supervisory systems and mechanisms using international initiatives in that area as guidelines, where appropriate;

40. *Recognize* that regional and international frameworks have effectively promoted the implementation of international standards contributing to the fight against money-laundering and other financial crimes and have built trust among officials, leading to a better understanding of their respective legal and procedural requirements;

Challenges and priorities

41. *Express concern* over the many challenges encountered in addressing money-laundering, acknowledge that the value of confiscated proceeds of crime related to money-laundering activities at the global level remains low, and therefore continue to underscore the need for increased availability of information on proceeds of crime resulting from transnational organized crime, in order to enhance the capacity of Member States to prevent and combat money-laundering arising from drug trafficking;

42. *Reaffirm* the need for Member States to review and, if necessary, strengthen coordinated measures, enhance capacity-building to combat money-laundering arising from drug trafficking and improve judicial cooperation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international levels, to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, in order to provide for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the perpetrators of such crimes;

43. *Underscore* the need to strengthen national, regional and international networks for the exchange of operational information in compliance with national legislation and procedures among the relevant authorities, in order to facilitate the detection, seizure and confiscation of proceeds of drug trafficking and related crimes and criminal asset recovery;

44. *Urge* Member States, in their efforts to combat the laundering of money derived from illicit drug trafficking and other serious crimes, to continue to foster international cooperation by implementing the provisions against money-laundering contained in all relevant international instruments, such as the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention, the Convention against Corruption and, in accordance with national legislation, the Forty Recommendations on Money-Laundering of the Financial Action Task Force, within its mandate, and by, among other things, establishing new or strengthening existing domestic legislative frameworks to criminalize the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, trafficking in and diversion of precursors and other serious crimes of a transnational nature in order to provide for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of money-laundering by, inter alia, ensuring that legal provisions in compliance with due process of law, such as banking secrecy laws, do not needlessly hinder the effectiveness of national and international systems for countering money-laundering and do not constitute grounds for the refusal of mutual legal assistance and by making money-laundering an extraditable offence, in accordance with national legislation, including by recognizing the widest range of predicate offences;

45. *Promote*, where appropriate, in the framework of international cooperation, the use of law enforcement techniques, including special investigative techniques such as controlled delivery and lawful electronic surveillance, undercover operations or cooperating defendants, consistent with national legislation and international law, including applicable human rights obligations, in order to ensure that drug traffickers are brought to justice and that major criminal organizations are disrupted and dismantled.

Resolution 57/1

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and proposal to organize an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the Guiding Principles

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[32] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[33] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[34] which constitute the framework of the international drug control system,

Bearing in mind the content of article 14 of the 1988 Convention regarding measures to prevent and eradicate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and cooperation to increase the effectiveness of such measures,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[35] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[36]

Taking into account the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[37] adopted by the Commission at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, and the decision, contained in the Declaration, that the Commission, at its fifty-seventh session, should conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Declaration and its Plan of Action,

Recalling that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, ministers and government representatives reaffirmed the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development[38] and welcomed the efforts made by various States to significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of crops, including through development strategies such as alternative development, including preventive alternative development programmes,

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[32] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[33] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[34] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[35] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[36] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.
[37] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.
[38] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

Also recalling that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement, ministers and government representatives encouraged Member States to be guided by the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, reiterated the need to strengthen international cooperation strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, recognized the need for strengthening sustainable crop control strategies and also recognized the significant role played by countries with accumulated experience in alternative development,[39] including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

Noting the report on the General Assembly thematic debate on drugs and crime as a threat to development, held in New York on 26 June 2012,[40]

Acknowledging that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, as well as a choice in favour of societies that are free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[41] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Millennium Development Goals, and also taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

Recalling its resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009, 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011 and 55/4 of 16 March 2012,

Recalling with appreciation General Assembly resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes,

Recognizing the significant role played by countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as

[39] In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development in a manner that focuses on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihoods.

[40] Available on the website of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

[41] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

appropriate, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and inviting them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including States emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, as appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;[42]

2. *Calls upon* Member States to take the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development into due consideration while designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, thereby contributing to the dissemination and implementation of the Guiding Principles;

3. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to consider long-term support to alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, targeting the illicit cultivation of crops, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development as well as poverty eradication, including through enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governments and institutions, improve infrastructure and promote the participation of local communities;

4. *Encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to continue sharing, upon request, best practices and fostering and strengthening international cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which includes in some cases preventive alternative development, including cross-continental and interregional cooperation and subregional and regional technical cooperation;

5. *Welcomes* the proposal by the Government of Thailand to host an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, and notes that implementing the Guiding Principles will require a long-term commitment by Member States, dialogue and cooperation among relevant stakeholders, from local communities and authorities to policymakers at the national and regional levels, as well as close collaboration among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, other international organizations, regional organizations, development agencies, donors and financial institutions, as well as civil society, in order to share information and best practices and increase efforts to promote sustainable alternative development, in accordance with the Guiding Principles;

6. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, international financial institutions, donors, regional and international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders involved in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, to consider actively participating in the international seminar/workshop;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of

[42] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

the international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development.

Resolution 57/2

Drug abuse prevention through sport: promoting a society free of drug abuse through sport and the Olympic ideal

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[43] in which they expressed their determination to actively promote a society free of drug abuse and to take effective measures to emphasize and facilitate healthy, productive and fulfilling alternatives to the illicit consumption of drugs, in particular to invest in and work with youth by raising public awareness and providing youth with information, skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles,

Supporting the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to counter the problem of doping in sports,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the issue of sport and the Olympic Games, in particular its resolutions 67/17 of 28 November 2012 and 68/9 of 6 November 2013, in which the Assembly emphasized the importance of the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development and strengthen education for children and young persons, prevent disease and promote health, including the prevention of drug abuse,

Recognizing the increasingly important role of sport in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, noting that sport can foster peace and development, as underlined in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[44] and reaffirming that sport is a tool for education that can promote cooperation, solidarity, social inclusion and health at the local, national, regional and international levels, as declared in the outcome document of the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[45]

Recalling the report of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace, entitled "Sport for development and peace: towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals", in which sport was recognized as an effective tool for improving public health by providing healthy alternatives to harmful behaviour, such as drug abuse and involvement in crime, and as a powerful vehicle for communicating messages of peace and development to diverse audiences, since sports can effectively increase awareness and galvanize support around key issues,

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[43] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[44] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[45] General Assembly resolution 65/1.

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Sport for development and peace: mainstreaming a versatile instrument",[46] which reviews the programmes and initiatives implemented by States Members of the United Nations, by United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and by other partners, using sport as a tool for development and peace,

Welcoming the mutually beneficial partnerships that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has established with the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace in such areas as human development, education and health promotion, and noting with satisfaction the increasing number of joint initiatives of the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the "Global sport for youth" initiative and the meetings on the topics "Using sport for drug abuse prevention", held in Rome from 12 to 14 November 2001, "Sports help prevent drug abuse", held in Brasilia on 2 April 2008, and "Sport against drugs", held in Ashgabat on 1 December 2011,

Affirming the invaluable contribution of the Olympic movement and other major international sporting events to establishing sport as a unique means of promoting a healthy way of life,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 49/29 of 7 December 1994 and 50/13 of 7 November 1995 on the Olympic ideal as a means to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture in order to advance the harmonious development of humankind,

Recalling also that "healthy living" is one of the main concepts of sports, including at the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games,

Acknowledging the importance of participation by youth in sport, particularly at the Youth Olympic Games, in inspiring youth to choose a healthy lifestyle by offering a combination of sporting, cultural and educational experiences,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with organizations related to sports, including the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee, in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote a healthy lifestyle that is free from drug abuse and that discourages behaviour related to drug abuse that is harmful to the individual and society;

2. *Welcomes* the cooperation among Member States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes, and sport-related organizations, including the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee, in seeking to make a constructive and sustainable contribution, through sport, to raising awareness of and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages all sport-related organizations, including the Olympic and Paralympic movements, to contribute to the achievement of the Goals;

3. *Encourages* Member States and organizers of sporting events, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, civil society, including volunteer organizations, sport-related organizations, athletes, the media and the private sector, to use sporting events as a platform for promoting social

[46] A/67/282.

inclusion and a healthy way of life and for increasing awareness of the dangers of drug abuse through printed and digital means, as appropriate;

4. *Encourages* Member States to promote equal access to sports, without discrimination of any kind, and other healthy pursuits for children and young people as a means of drug abuse prevention;

5. *Recognizes* the potential for athletes from all sports, including Olympic and Paralympic athletes, to play a leading role in and contribute to the promotion of a healthy lifestyle by emphasizing participation in sports as a healthy, productive and fulfilling alternative to drug abuse;

6. *Encourages* Member States to exchange experiences on the theme of drug abuse prevention through sport at a future session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Resolution 57/3

Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[47] which provides, in its article 33, that States parties should take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[48] adopted during the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

Recognizing that prevention of drug abuse is a core component of a successful drug control system and drug demand reduction strategy,

Convinced that prevention that is based on scientific evidence and on a rigorous process of adaptation to local cultural and socioeconomic circumstances is the most cost-effective approach to preventing drug abuse and other risky behaviours and therefore is an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities,

Acknowledging that the coverage of drug abuse prevention programmes and policies is generally of concern, especially in the case of high-risk groups, and that the coverage of programmes and policies based on scientific evidence is not known,

[47] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[48] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

Aware that the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention programmes and policies is evaluated in a very small minority of cases,

Recognizing that drug abuse prevention efforts are most successful when fully coordinated through a multisectoral approach in which multiple government agencies and non-governmental organizations participate and are provided with sufficient training and funding,

Stressing the importance of implementing various evidence-based prevention activities in different social settings, such as schools, families and workplaces, and using different means, including with the support of the media, and of targeting different age groups and groups at different levels of risk,

Also stressing the importance of taking into account human rights obligations in the implementation of drug prevention programmes and policies, particularly those focusing on children, adolescents, youth, families and communities,

Noting with appreciation the development of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as a crucial summary of the scientific literature available worldwide and a guiding tool, and noting also the initial process of dissemination of the Standards through seminars for policymakers,

1. *Invites* Member States to consider expanding the coverage and quality of drug abuse prevention systems, interventions and policies based on scientific evidence, as described in the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, paying particular attention to both individuals and groups at risk, as well as to the need for a scientific evidence-based monitoring and evaluation component;

2. *Also invites* Member States to support drug abuse prevention based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities, especially through adequate measures, including the financing of ongoing training for policymakers, practitioners and researchers, as appropriate;

3. *Encourages* Member States, where applicable, to periodically undertake scientific evaluation of the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention programmes and policies and to share the results of those studies widely, for the benefit of humanity;

4. *Exhorts* all Member States to enhance and further develop prevention programmes and policies that are targeted at children, adolescents, youth, families and communities and are designed to encourage effective alternatives to drug abuse and to promote a healthy way of life conducive to the enjoyment of free time without drug abuse;

5. *Encourages* Member States to widely disseminate scientific evidence-based information on the dangers of drug abuse in an easily accessible and age-appropriate format, stressing the scientifically known harmful effects of drug abuse to public health;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to disseminate scientific evidence on drug abuse prevention, including the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, with particular emphasis on the evaluation of the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention;

7. *Invites* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate in the implementation of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, through the exchange of information and the provision of assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, with a view to enhancing their ability to implement those Standards;

8. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States, upon request, in improving the knowledge and skills of their policymakers, practitioners and researchers working in the area of drug abuse prevention;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance coordination efforts in drug abuse prevention with other relevant United Nations organizations;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit a report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 57/4

Supporting recovery from substance use disorders

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that substance use disorders can result in chronic, relapsing conditions requiring, like other health conditions, treatment based on scientific evidence, support for those affected and, where indicated, governmental and community initiatives to promote recovery and facilitate reintegration,

Noting that individuals in recovery from substance use disorders, like those with other chronic conditions, are at risk of relapse, particularly during and shortly after treatment, as well as for several years following treatment,

Acknowledging that supporting sustained recovery helps prevent relapse, facilitates early re-entry into treatment when needed and promotes long-term recovery outcomes and the health, well-being and safety of individuals, families, communities and States,

Reaffirming its resolution 54/5 of 25 March 2011, on promoting rehabilitation- and reintegration-oriented strategies in response to drug use disorders and their consequences that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities,

Noting that there are diverse understandings of recovery, all of which involve improvements to the quality of life of individuals,

Recognizing that marginalization, stigmatizing attitudes, discrimination and fear of social, employment or legal repercussions may dissuade many who need help from seeking it and lead those who are in stable long-term recovery from a

substance use disorder to avoid disclosure of their status as a person in recovery from addiction,

Bearing in mind that acknowledging and affirming recovery from substance use disorders may help to ensure a non-stigmatizing attitude towards those seeking help or in recovery, thereby contributing to the reduction of the adverse social, employment and public health consequences of abuse of drugs and dependence,

Taking into account that those in recovery, including adolescents and young adults, may contribute to supporting prevention efforts and promoting long-term recovery,

Aware of the importance of addressing substance use disorders as a public health concern,

Noting the importance of the privacy rights of patients and the protection of personal data from unauthorized access, as related to people affected by substance use disorders, to ensure that individuals are not discouraged from seeking help,

Noting also that it is important to promote and support recovery programmes and the ultimate reintegration of individuals in recovery, using scientific evidence-based practices, including among individuals incarcerated or, where appropriate, under drug-related criminal justice supervision,

Recognizing that efforts supporting recovery from substance use disorders need to be consistent with human rights obligations and be within the framework of the international drug control conventions,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in raising awareness of substance use disorders as a public health concern,

1. *Encourages* Member States to improve the understanding of substance use disorders and the importance of supporting sustained recovery and, where appropriate, the reintegration of those affected by substance use disorders through, inter alia, informational and educational materials;

2. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation, to consider exploring means, as appropriate, to support those in recovery, to provide measures to ensure non-stigmatizing attitudes towards those seeking help or in recovery, to help reduce marginalization and discrimination and to promote social reintegration, partnering with different levels of governmental authority and, where appropriate, with civil society and communities;

3. *Also invites* Member States, in accordance with domestic legal systems and national strategies, and where applicable, to consider reviewing, identifying and, where necessary, reforming policies, practices and laws in order to facilitate further access to recovery and reintegration services;

4. *Encourages* Member States to consider providing appropriate treatment and support to meet individual needs through the recovery process;

5. *Invites* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to consider collaborating in ensuring adequate support to those in recovery through the provision of assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, in order to improve their ability to provide such services;

6. *Requests* Member States to facilitate exchanges on developing a chronic-care approach to the treatment of substance use disorders similar to approaches for other chronic conditions, and to support and sustain recovery programmes, as appropriate, in schools, universities, workplaces, communities and other domains;

7. *Invites* Member States to continue to gather scientific evidence on recovery and recovery-oriented programmes and to share that evidence;

8. *Invites* Member States, multilateral institutions and others to share information on national and international experiences and best practices related to recovery programmes, recovery activities, and communities and organizations that support recovery, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase the dissemination of available information about recovery;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate opportunities to share experiences on the implementation of the present resolution by Member States with the Commission at its fifty-eighth session;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 57/5

Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[49] adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, in which Member States decided that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its fifty-seventh session, in 2014, should conduct a high-level review of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, recommended that the Economic and Social Council devote a high-level segment to a theme related to the world drug problem, and also recommended that the Assembly hold a special session to address the world drug problem,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem", in which the Assembly decided to convene, in early 2016, a special session on the world drug problem to review the progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the

[49] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments, and also decided to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing resources,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 68/197 of 18 December 2013, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem", in which the Assembly welcomed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/12 of 15 March 2013, in which the Commission had recommended that, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, it should play its leading role in the preparatory process for the special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem to be convened in early 2016, including by presenting its proposals, through the Economic and Social Council, regarding progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/197, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the United Nations organ with the prime responsibility for drug control matters, to engage in the preparatory process for the special session, including by presenting proposals from the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions of the Commission through the Economic and Social Council in support of the preparatory process, including progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, to be considered by the Assembly starting at its sixty-ninth session,

Conscious of its role as the principal United Nations policymaking body on drug-related issues,

Recalling that Member States decided in the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action to establish 2019 as a target date for achieving targets and goals set out therein,

Recalling also the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in which Member States identified, on the basis of the review of the progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, achievements, challenges and priorities for further action, in the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments,

Fully aware that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility and should be addressed in a multilateral setting through effective and increased international cooperation and that it demands an integrated and multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced and comprehensive approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

1. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[50] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[51] and the United Nations

[50] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[51] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[52]

2. *Underlines* the importance of the special session of the General Assembly to address the world drug problem to be convened in early 2016 as a milestone on the way to 2019, which has been set as the target date in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[53] to achieve targets and goals set out therein;

3. *Welcomes* the request made by the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/197 of 18 December 2013, to the Commission, as the United Nations organ with the prime responsibility for drug control matters, to engage in the preparatory process for the special session;

4. *Decides* to take all possible measures to ensure an adequate, inclusive and effective preparatory process for the special session by using its existing meetings and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner, bearing in mind the decision by the General Assembly, in its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing regular budget resources;

5. *Recognizes* the leading role of the Commission in the preparations for the special session, and affirms that its meetings will be open to the participation of all States Members and observers of the United Nations, organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral development banks and other relevant international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and with the established practice of the Commission;

6. *Decides* to present proposals, for consideration by the General Assembly, regarding all organizational matters, including the agenda, dates, substantive issues to be covered, outcomes and other issues relevant to the successful preparations for the special session;

7. *Also decides* that, in preparation for the special session, it will hold formal meetings following its fifty-seventh session, including two formal meetings immediately preceding its reconvened fifty-seventh session, in December 2014, that it will devote eight meetings during its fifty-eighth session, to be held in March 2015, to the preparations for the special session, and that it will hold intersessional meetings with a view to preparing the formal meetings;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the leading entity in the United Nations system for countering the world drug problem, to provide substantive expertise and technical support to the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly to be held in 2016, and requests the Secretariat to prepare a report for consideration by the Commission before or at its reconvened fifty-seventh session, containing recommendations on the preparations

[52] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[53] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

for, the possible outcomes of and organizational matters relating to that special session;

9. *Encourages* the participation of all Member States and the provision of assistance to the least developed countries in the preparatory work undertaken by the Commission in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;

10. *Recommends* that organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral development banks, other relevant international organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, and regional organizations contribute fully to the Commission's preparations for the special session of the General Assembly, in particular by submitting to the Commission, through the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, specific recommendations on the issues to be addressed by the Assembly at that session;

11. *Recognizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in the preparations for and during the fifty-second and the fifty-seventh sessions of the Commission, including their high-level segments, also recognizes the need for their active involvement in the preparations for the special session, as well as the need for their effective, substantive and active involvement during the special session, in accordance with the rules of procedure and practice developed for other special sessions of the General Assembly, and requests the Chair of the Commission to consider undertaking consultations and other appropriate actions in this regard with relevant stakeholders;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the preparations by the Commission, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United Nations, bearing in mind the decision by the General Assembly to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing regular budget resources;

13. *Resolves* to inform the General Assembly regularly about the work it is undertaking in preparing for the special session;

14. *Decides* to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

The General Assembly,

1. *Welcomes* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 57/5 of 21 March 2014, and notes with satisfaction the support expressed at the high-level review by the Commission of the progress made by Member States in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[54] for the decision taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012 to convene a special session on the world drug problem early in 2016, in implementation of the recommendation contained in paragraph 40 of the Political Declaration;

[54] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

2. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[55] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[56] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[57]

3. *Stresses* the importance of the special session on the world drug problem in 2016, as noted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 57/5, as a milestone on the way to 2019, which has been set as the target date in the Political Declaration for the review of implementation;

4. *Reaffirms* that, at its special session on the world drug problem in 2016, it will address substantive issues on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility and in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[58] and in particular with respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;

5. *Decides* that the special session will be convened following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, scheduled to be held in March 2016;

6. *Also decides* that the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016 will have an inclusive preparatory process that includes extensive substantive consultations, allowing organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, relevant international and regional organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to fully contribute to the process, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure and established practice;

7. *Further decides* that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, shall lead that process by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner, and in this regard invites the President of the General Assembly to support, guide and stay involved in the process;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to take all necessary measures to use its existing meeting and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner to ensure adequate preparation for the special session in 2016, and requests the Commission to continue to take all necessary measures to prepare for the special session, as early as possible;

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[55] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[56] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[57] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[58] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

9. *Encourages* the participation of all Member States and the provision of assistance to the least developed countries in the preparatory work undertaken by the Commission in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;

10. *Recognizes* that the special session on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 constitutes an opportunity for a high-level and wide-ranging discussion among Member States leading up to the target date of 2019, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, in order to further implement the commitments and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

11. *Also recognizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in the preparations for and during the fifty-second and the fifty-seventh sessions of the Commission, including their high-level segments, recognizes further the need for their active involvement in the preparations for the special session, as well as the need for their effective, substantive and active involvement during the special session, in accordance with the rules of procedure and practice developed for other special sessions of the General Assembly, and requests the Chair of the Commission to consider undertaking consultations and other appropriate actions in this regard with relevant stakeholders;

12 *Invites* organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral development banks, other relevant international organizations, including the International Narcotics Control Board, and regional organizations to contribute fully to the preparations for the special session in 2016, in particular by submitting to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, through the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, specific recommendations on the issues to be addressed at the special session;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to report to it at its seventieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in preparation for the special session in 2016;

14. *Reaffirms* its decision in resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012 to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing regular budget resources;

15. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes set out in the present resolution in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 57/6

Education and training on drug use disorders

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[59] according to which parties to the Convention shall give special attention to practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved and shall coordinate their efforts to those ends,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board, including as contained in paragraph 53 (a) of the report of the Board for 2012,[60] in which it recommended that, in order to improve the concerted actions by the international community to advance shared responsibilities in drug control, Governments should develop more effective practices to reduce illicit drug demand, focusing on education, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and should devote greater attention to the basic requirement of preventing first use of drugs,

Recognizing the urgent need for better training and education of those people who work in the area of treatment of drug dependence, so that they may gain an understanding of the problems relating to the misuse and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and of the prevention of drug dependence, including through effective implementation of article 20 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[61]

Recalling its resolution 48/7 on competencies required to address drug abuse, in which it recognized that developing human resources is an important element in countering the devastating impact of drug abuse,

Recognizing the major impact on public health, and the social and economic well-being of individuals and society at large, of dealing with drug use disorders as preventable and treatable medical conditions, and noting the absence of corresponding minimum standards for training on treating drug dependence,

Noting that scientific evidence from the World Health Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime indicates that drug dependence is a preventable and treatable health disorder, resulting from a complex multifactorial interaction between repeated exposure to drugs and biological and environmental factors, and underlining that the best results are achieved when a comprehensive multidisciplinary approach is adopted in order to respond to different needs,

Recognizing that multiple skills and scientific knowledge are necessary in order to effectively address drug use disorders through a comprehensive, balanced and scientific evidence-based approach,

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[59] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[60] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1).

[61] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Taking into account that integration of multidisciplinary training in the treatment of dependence may not be given appropriate consideration in some countries in the official training curricula for those providing relevant services to people affected by substance use disorders,

Stressing that training based on scientific evidence and education with supporting organizational structures, procedures and resources may improve success rates in prevention and treatment programmes,

Underlining the need to promote an innovative and integrated approach, based on interdisciplinary scientific evidence in the field of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in order to promote expertise in dealing with various forms of addiction,

Taking into consideration the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[62] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, according to which States should place appropriate emphasis on training policymakers, programme planners and practitioners in all aspects of the design, execution and evaluation of demand reduction strategies and programmes,

Bearing in mind that successful prevention, treatment and care may require valid methods, various approaches and evaluation, and that the availability of competent, skilled and experienced staff and professional competence requires continued research-based education and training,

1. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with domestic legal systems and national legislation, to further strengthen professional knowledge and skills for those working with, or intending to work with, people affected by substance use disorders by providing comprehensive scientific and evidence-based education and training programmes;

2. *Calls upon* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate in the provision of evidence-based education and training programmes by providing all types of assistance, including but not limited to technical assistance, upon request, in order to improve their ability to attain that goal;

3. *Highlights* the importance of strengthening the capacity of competent and appropriately experienced trainers to deliver training for those working with, or intending to work with, people who are or might be affected by substance use disorders;

4. *Encourages* Member States to promote a comprehensive approach to the study of substance use disorders, from the substance, health and behaviour perspectives, in order to better understand and tackle the issue on the basis of scientific evidence and to ensure its reflection, as appropriate, in educational and training programmes;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to the development of such educational and training programmes, based on scientific evidence in areas such as medicine, psychology, education and the social sciences;

[62] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

6. *Emphasizes* the need to further promote the quality and availability of education and training and to strengthen, where appropriate, intersectoral collaboration involving, inter alia, health and law enforcement professionals, as well as civil society, in accordance with domestic law and legal frameworks;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of continual quality assurance with regard to training, including its regular monitoring, evaluation and subsequent supervision by relevant certified professionals, working under the domestic law and legal framework and in accordance with applicable legislation and existing regulations;

8. *Encourages* Member States to share best practices in the field of education and training on drug use disorders and to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing the present resolution.

Resolution 57/7

Providing sufficient health services to individuals affected by substance use disorders during long-term and sustained economic downturns

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[63] and, in particular, the obligation to give special attention to and take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved,

Recalling the applicable obligations of States parties under the relevant United Nations international legal instruments to protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the inherent dignity of all individuals,

Emphasizing the importance of the protection of health and equitable access to the highest attainable standard of health services for all without any form of discrimination,

Recalling the obligations of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[64] under article 2 thereof, to progressively realize the right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health to the maximum of available resources, and of States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[65] under article 33 thereof, to take all appropriate measures to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[66] and the determination of Member States to provide the necessary resources for treatment and rehabilitation and to enable social reintegration so as to restore dignity and hope to children, young people, women and men who have become drug abusers,

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[63] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[64] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[65] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[66] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Reaffirming the commitment undertaken by Member States in 2009 in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[67] in which Member States expressed their full awareness that the world drug problem remained a common and shared responsibility and asserted that it was most effectively addressed in a multilateral setting through a comprehensive and balanced approach,

Recalling its resolution 48/7 of 11 March 2005, entitled "Competencies required to address drug abuse", in which the Commission recognized that developing human resources was an important element in countering the devastating impact of drug abuse,

Noting the importance of adequately providing public health services related to substance use disorders, even at times of long-term and sustained economic downturn, which may have a subsequent impact on resources, exacerbating challenges related to the health and social well-being of individuals, families and communities,

Conscious that the existing patterns of drug abuse remain and new ones emerge, requiring an inclusive and balanced approach that promotes, inter alia, public health and safety,

Concerned that the effects of long-term and sustained economic downturns may result in a rise in the marginalization of people affected by substance use disorders and undermine efforts aimed at promoting health, social reintegration and recovery,

Recognizing that civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, has an important role to play in addressing the world drug problem, including reaching out to and engaging with people affected by substance use disorders, including vulnerable groups with specific needs, as defined in the Political Declaration of 2009,

Recognizing also the need to better understand the potential impact of the resource challenges facing Member States in respect of their ability to address drug abuse and the related health and social consequences for individuals and society,

Taking into consideration the potential impact of economic depression in countries experiencing that situation on their drug demand and supply reduction policies,

1. *Recognizes* that addressing the world drug problem demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies, including with respect to their effective implementation, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility;

2. *Reiterates* the importance of effective cooperation among relevant stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels as an essential element for addressing the world drug problem;

3. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation, as appropriate, with relevant stakeholders, to endeavour to ensure that measures taken at the national and local

[67] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

levels in response to long-term and sustained economic downturns do not disproportionately affect the implementation of comprehensive and balanced national drug demand and supply reduction policies, including adequate provision of related health measures, in accordance with national legislation, and of sufficient efforts for supply reduction;

4. *Invites* Member States to assist each other in meeting economic challenges, including by collaborating in the provision of assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, in order to improve their ability to address drug abuse and the related health and social consequences for individuals and society through, where appropriate, bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5. *Acknowledges* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, notes with appreciation its important contribution to the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy, and reiterates the commitment made in its resolution 54/11 to improve the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem;

6. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation and domestic legal systems, to continue providing, including in times of long-term and sustained economic downturn, the best attainable coverage, accessibility and quality with regard to health and social services to all people who are or may be affected by substance use disorders.

Resolution 57/8

Raising awareness and strengthening international cooperation in combating drug trafficking, which in some cases, misuses activities related to opium poppy seeds for illicit purposes, also produced from illicit opium poppy crops

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming its resolution 51/15 of 14 March 2008 on control of international movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy plants,

Recalling its resolution 53/12 of 8 March 2010 on strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops, in which it called upon Member States to cooperate closely and exchange information on, and experiences in dealing with, the movement of opium poppy seeds in order to prevent smuggling of opium poppy seeds for illicit purposes,

Taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999 on the international regulation and control of trade in poppy seeds, article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[68] concerning prohibition of the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug

[68] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

Crops and on Alternative Development,[69] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Being aware that, under the terms of the three international drug control conventions, opium poppy seeds, as such, are not subject to international control,

Recognizing that poppy seeds, as such, do not contain opium alkaloids, unless contaminated by materials containing opiates,

Noting some attempts by organized criminal groups to use various methods to disguise and conceal opium poppy straw and other narcotic drugs in other consignments, for illicit purposes,

Recognizing that increased awareness of specific criminal techniques and patterns would strengthen the capacity of Member States, where appropriate, to respond to the activities of organized criminal groups,

Recalling that the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 2011,[70] expressed concern that opium poppy seeds originating in areas where the cultivation of opium poppy was not permitted continued to be sold on the world market and that sale of those opium poppy seeds was an additional source of income for illicit growers of opium poppy, thus indirectly supporting such illicit cultivation,

1. *Encourages* Member States to implement, as appropriate, the key control provisions recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to consider, where appropriate, further strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation and exchange of information with the International Narcotics Control Board, within its mandate, with a view to contributing effectively towards the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32 of 28 July 1999;

3. *Encourages* Member States in which the import of opium poppy seeds is permitted, consistent with Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/32, to consider recommendation 28 of the International Narcotics Control Board contained in its report for 2009;[71]

4. *Invites* Member States to exchange, where appropriate, through bilateral and multilateral channels, information and best practices on ways to prevent attempts to disguise and conceal in other consignments opium poppy straw and other narcotic drugs for illicit purposes, as well as continue to analyse emerging risks and trends regarding related criminal activities;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to invite Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure the full implementation of article 22 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.[72]

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[69] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

[70] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.12.XI.5).

[71] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.1).

[72] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

Resolution 57/9

Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 56/4 of 15 March 2013 on enhancing international cooperation in the identification of, collection of information on and reporting of new psychoactive substances to better understand the threat,

Recalling also its resolution 55/1 of 16 March 2012 on promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances,

Recognizing the possible threat to public health and safety posed by the spread of potentially dangerous new psychoactive substances not under international control that are often marketed as legal products and that have led to increased abuse and overdoses, as evidenced by hospital admissions and deaths, sometimes as a result of poly-substance use,

Recognizing also that the way these drugs are marketed often implies that they are safe and legal, despite increasing evidence that many of them have been associated with adverse outcomes, including overdose, injuries, hospital admissions and death, when used alone and in combination with other substances,

Acknowledging the increased speed at which the market has developed and has diversified, resulting in the wide availability and accessibility, including through the Internet, of new psychoactive substances,

Highlighting progress that has been achieved in identifying, monitoring and reporting on a large number of new psychoactive substances, including through the work of national authorities, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through its global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme and the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances, and regional organizations such as the European Union, through the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, as well as regional organizations in Latin America,

Underscoring the need to detect, analyse and identify new psychoactive substances as part of a scientific evidence-based, balanced, comprehensive and integrated approach to drug policy that seeks both to reduce demand and to restrict supply in order to prevent abuse,

Bearing in mind the common and shared responsibility to tackle the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances,

Highlighting the continued need to collect and share information on the possible harmful effects to individuals and public health posed by new psychoactive substances, using, where appropriate, existing national and regional data-collection and information-exchange systems,

Underscoring the importance of collecting and sharing information on pharmacological data and research, on the prevalence of abuse and its adverse

outcomes, and on relevant public health responses relating to new psychoactive substances, to ensure that responses are based on scientific evidence,

Reaffirming the roles, under the United Nations drug control conventions, of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization in the process of limiting narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific uses, and the role of the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with Member States, in ensuring the availability of adequate amounts of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, as set out in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[73] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[74]

Welcoming the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012,[75] in which the Board raised awareness of the challenges posed by the abuse of new psychoactive substances by identifying the problem as a special topic and making recommendations to Member States about the use of the international scheduling process,

Acknowledging the efforts of the World Health Organization to make progress on the review of substances, including new psychoactive substances,

Recognizing the continued value to Member States of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme, in particular the early warning advisory, including, where appropriate, the use of existing national and regional early warning systems and networks, as well as its international collaborative exercises for national drug testing laboratories,

Recalling its resolution 48/11 of 11 March 2005, in which it urged all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the initiatives of the International Narcotics Control Board, and recognizing that activities under such initiatives can facilitate the development of intelligence-led investigations by national law enforcement authorities,

Welcoming the declaration adopted on 4 December 2013 at the joint International Narcotics Control Board and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime conference on precursor control in Asia, held in Bangkok, in which Member States expressed their willingness to take practical steps to counter the trafficking of new psychoactive substances,

Welcoming also the establishment by the International Narcotics Control Board of Project Ion, an international operational initiative, under the direction of the Board's task force on new psychoactive substances, as a means to support law enforcement and regulatory agencies, while respecting existing mechanisms for mutual legal assistance and international cooperation,

Welcoming further the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *The Challenge of New Psychoactive Substances*, published in

[73] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[74] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[75] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1).

March 2013, which provides a comprehensive overview of the nature and magnitude of new psychoactive substances,

1. *Urges* Member States and relevant organizations to continue collecting data, as requested in its resolution 55/1, on new psychoactive substances and the possible threats they pose to public health and safety and to share relevant data, in particular on the negative health impacts of the use of new psychoactive substances;

2. *Urges* Member States to share, where appropriate, best practices on demand reduction measures and treatment guidelines and scientific evidence-based treatment practices, including information on patterns of use and the profile of users, while protecting their identity and privacy, in accordance with their national legislation, in order to strengthen prevention, rehabilitation and treatment strategies;

3. *Encourages* concerned Member States to collaborate on the development of multifaceted prevention strategies that address this challenge and are appropriate for targeted groups, and that provide information on the potential adverse health and social effects of new psychoactive substances, using appropriate communication channels;

4. *Calls on* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate on the development of these strategies, through the provision of all kinds of assistance, including but not limited to technical assistance, upon request, in order to improve their ability to face this challenge;

5. *Recommends* that Member States exchange ideas, best practices and experiences in adopting effective responses at the national and regional levels to address the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances, such as through the use of early warning systems to identify potential threats, new and existing legislation, temporary restriction measures in response to harmful effects on public health, enforcement initiatives, and prevention, demand reduction and treatment strategies;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to incorporate a focus on new psychoactive substances in its demand reduction, prevention and treatment programmes and communications, as appropriate, and to support capacity-building, upon request, for improved monitoring and response;

7. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate measures to strengthen international cooperation in the exchange of information regarding the identification of new psychoactive substances, the methods used for their distribution, the modi operandi of criminal and other organizations involved in the production, processing and international distribution of such substances, including supply routes, and the use of the Internet to facilitate those activities;

8. *Urges* Member States to use and follow the scheduling processes of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[76] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[77] including by providing the World Health Organization with timely information and identifying a national government focal point to coordinate the provision of information on substances for

[76] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[77] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

effective review by the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence;

9. *Encourages* Member States to consider the provisional application of control measures as established under the 1961 Convention as amended and the 1971 Convention to strengthen domestic regulatory controls, particularly regarding new psychoactive substances, while ensuring their availability for medical, scientific and industrial purposes, where appropriate;

10. *Invites* the World Health Organization to consider reviewing new psychoactive substances on a timetable that is sequenced effectively with the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to minimize the time needed to apply international controls under the drug control conventions, where appropriate;

11. *Encourages* the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence to prioritize its workload, taking into consideration information of particular regional and international concern regarding substances not under international control, including information available through the early warning advisory and from Member States;

12. *Invites* Member States to respond swiftly and effectively to the emergence of new psychoactive substances and to consider contributing, where possible, to the review by the World Health Organization of substances of particular international concern;

13. *Also invites* Member States to support activities under the International Narcotics Control Board task force on new psychoactive substances by naming, where appropriate, a government focal point for International Narcotics Control Board communications, promoting the exchange of those communications with all relevant authorities, participating in relevant time-bound initiatives of the task force that target major organizations involved in the suspicious shipment of new psychoactive substances and supporting the development of a system to communicate on suspicious shipments or related incidents involving new psychoactive substances or substances suspected to be new psychoactive substances;

14. *Requests* Member States to continue to provide the International Narcotics Control Board with information regarding the extent of abuse of and trafficking in products containing synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists and measures taken to counter such abuse, in accordance with recommendation 25 of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2010;[78]

15. *Urges* Member States to collect information on new psychoactive substances, as requested by the Commission in its resolution 55/1, and to share, through bilateral and multilateral channels, as appropriate, while avoiding duplication of efforts, such information, particularly on seizures, abuse, forensics and current domestic legislation through existing mechanisms such as the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme early warning advisory;

[78] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.1).

16. *Encourages* the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme to share, upon request, relevant information with the World Health Organization in order to facilitate its effective review of substances, and urges Member States to consider such information when making notifications under the international drug control conventions;

17. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 57/10

Preventing the diversion of ketamine from legal sources while ensuring its availability for medical use

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[79] and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.[80]

Recalling also its resolution 49/6 of 17 March 2006, in which it called upon Member States to pay particular attention to the emerging problem of widespread abuse of and trafficking in ketamine and encouraged Member States to consider adopting a system of import and export certificates for use by their government agencies,

Recalling further its resolutions 52/8 of 20 March 2009 and 53/7 of 12 March 2010, in which it expressed concern for the scale of the problem of the use of substances, including ketamine, to commit drug-facilitated sexual assault ("date rape"),

Recognizing that ketamine is included in the World Health Organization Model List of Essential Medicines, and recalling the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in which ministers and government representatives called upon Member States to ensure the availability of essential medicines, while simultaneously preventing their diversion from legal sources,

Recognizing also that, in recent years, the International Narcotics Control Board has repeatedly drawn the attention of Member States to the abuse, diversion and international trafficking, as well as seizures, of ketamine,

Recognizing further that, in its report for 2012, the International Narcotics Control Board reaffirmed the widespread abuse of ketamine, particularly among youth, in East and South-East Asia and in the Americas, the critical volume of

[79] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[80] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

ketamine seized in Asia and the trafficking in ketamine in all regions of the world,[81] and welcoming the timely agreement among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations during the thirty-fourth Senior Officials Meeting on Drug Matters, held in Yangon, Myanmar, regarding the increasing demand for international control of ketamine,

Concerned by the threat to the well-being of people and society posed by the diversion of ketamine and by the rising trend in the abuse of and trafficking in that substance,

Noting the critical review of ketamine by the World Health Organization in 2012, in which the Organization affirmed that, owing to the difficulty of the chemical synthesis of ketamine, that substance is obtained mostly through diversion of legal commercial sources, noting also that information has been provided to the World Health Organization through the United Nations Secretary-General on the production of ketamine for abuse, and noting further that the diversion of ketamine from legitimate sources provides significant amounts of ketamine to the illicit market,[82]

Acknowledging that the Internet serves as a key source for the supply of new psychotropic substances, including ketamine,

Alarmed by the potential opportunities for transnational organized criminal groups to profit from the non-medical sale and domestic and international diversion and trafficking of ketamine,

Reaffirming its resolution 50/3 of 16 March 2007, in which it encouraged Member States to consider adopting a system of precautionary measures for use by their government agencies to facilitate the timely detection of the diversion of ketamine,

Mindful of the licit use of ketamine as an anaesthetic in both human and veterinary medicine, noting that, in some parts of the world, ketamine is the only means of providing anaesthesia, and noting also that in its 2012 critical review of ketamine the World Health Organization stated that international control measures could have an adverse impact on its availability and accessibility,

Noting that 48 Member States have placed ketamine under control in their national legislation,

Noting also that a notification regarding the proposed scheduling of ketamine has been submitted to the Secretary-General, also noting that, in accordance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[83] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[84] Member States play a role in notifying the Secretary-General on issues related to changes in the scope of control of substances, bearing in mind the economic, social, legal, administrative and other factors they may consider relevant to adding substances to Schedule I, II, III or IV of the 1971 Convention, noting further the critical reviews

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[81] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1), paras. 316-322.

[82] *Ketamine Critical Review Report* (report of the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, Thirty-fifth Meeting, 4-8 June 2012), sect. 16.

[83] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[84] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

that the World Health Organization Expert Committee on Drug Dependence has so far made of ketamine, and affirming the importance for all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General information regarding medical use and misuse of ketamine,

1. *Invites* Member States to pay special attention to the problem of the diversion of ketamine from licit medical use, where it persists, to monitor emerging trends in the abuse, diversion, illicit manufacture, illicit domestic and international non-medical distribution of ketamine and to assess the extent of this problem within their own national borders;

2. *Also invites* Member States, where the domestic situation so requires, to consider controlling the use of ketamine by placing it on a list of substances controlled under their national legislation, while simultaneously ensuring access to ketamine for medical and scientific purposes, consistent with the international drug control conventions;

3. *Urges* Member States, where appropriate, to pay special attention to the need to adopt comprehensive measures to ensure adequate availability of and access to ketamine for medical and scientific purposes, especially for surgery and anaesthesia used in human and veterinary care, while simultaneously preventing its abuse, diversion and trafficking;

4. *Also urges* Member States to adopt appropriate comprehensive measures aimed at detecting and countering the diversion and trafficking of ketamine, including trafficking through the Internet, in accordance with national legislation;

5. *Encourages* Member States to consider adopting an import and export authorization system for licit international trade in ketamine while ensuring access to ketamine for medical and scientific purposes;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility, to share information and to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and international levels with a view to detecting and controlling the diversion of ketamine from the licit market, in particular by strengthening cooperation in law enforcement activities and by fostering cooperation among the relevant national health authorities;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 57/11

Strengthening and expanding international cooperation to counter the threats posed by illicit production and manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs in the Greater Mekong subregion

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated

and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[85] in which they expressed their concern about the growing threat posed by the world drug problem, which undermines efforts to eradicate poverty, poses a serious threat to the health of humanity and threatens national security and the rule of law,

Reaffirming also that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in national, regional and international settings and that requires an integrated and balanced approach, in full conformity with the three international drug control conventions and consistent with international human rights obligations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[86] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[87] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[88]

Recalling the commitments set out in the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control between the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling also the latest subregional action plan of the Memorandum of Understanding, which calls for continued and enhanced cooperation among the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in the areas of law enforcement, judicial affairs, drug demand reduction, drugs and HIV/AIDS, and sustainable alternative development,

Acknowledging the efforts of the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in mobilizing their own resources to counter the drug problem, as well as their strong partnership and cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for more than 20 years in the area of drug control,

Noting, with appreciation the achievements of drug control efforts in the countries of the subregion that were implemented on the basis of the subregional action plan, and the progress on national drug control efforts made by those countries in various fields,

Taking note of the *South-East Asia Opium Survey 2013*[89] and *Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Challenges for Asia and the Pacific*,[90] in which a trend of rebounding opium poppy cultivation in the Golden Triangle since 2007 and soaring production, trafficking and use of synthetic drugs, particularly methamphetamine, in the subregion since 2008 were reported,

1. *Welcomes* the initiatives, efforts and partnership demonstrated by the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in the area of drug control, in

[85] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[86] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[87] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[88] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[89] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control of Myanmar and the Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (Bangkok, 2013).

[90] Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme (Vienna, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2013).

conformity with the three drug control conventions and their international human rights obligations and in accordance with national legislation, as well as ensuring, where appropriate, the participation of civil society;

2. *Recognizes* the need for the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion to enhance and expand cooperation between all relevant stakeholders, including at the local, regional and international levels, as well as between development agencies, donors, financial institutions and, where appropriate, civil society in the areas of demand reduction and supply reduction to counteract the illicit production, manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs and the diversion of precursor chemicals, which pose threats not only to the countries in the subregion but also to other parts of the world;

3. *Appreciates* the efforts made by Member States within the framework of the mechanism of the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control between the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its subregional action plan, as well as related aspects of the regional programme for South-East Asia of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in order to counter the illicit drug problems of the Greater Mekong subregion;

4. *Encourages* Member States and other donors to consider providing, on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility and by applying a comprehensive and balanced approach, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions as well as international human rights obligations, timely and adequate technical assistance and support to the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in order to strengthen their capacities and efforts to counter drug problems, within the framework of the mechanism of the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding and in coordination with the integrated regional programme for South-East Asia;

5. *Encourages* participating Member States to enhance international cooperation, while mutually respecting their domestic legislation and taking into account their commitments under the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments in their endeavours to enhance international cooperation, and calls for further efforts in enhancing mutual understanding to avoid possible impediments to such cooperation;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-eighth session on the status of implementation of the present resolution.

Decision 57/1

Inclusion of *alpha*-phenylacetoacetonitrile and its optical isomers in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

At its 9th meeting, on 19 March 2014, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 40 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include *alpha*-phenylacetoacetonitrile and

its optical isomers in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[91]

[91] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Chapter II

High-level segment

A. Opening of the high-level segment

4. The high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was held on 13 and 14 March 2014. The high-level segment was opened by the Chair of the Commission at its fifty-seventh session. A total of 129 States participated in the high-level segment.

5. The theme for the general debate of the high-level segment was "Progress achieved and challenges in implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem".

6. The themes for the round-table discussions of the high-level segment were as follows:

(a) Demand reduction: reducing drug abuse and dependence through a comprehensive approach;

(b) Supply reduction: reducing the illicit supply of drugs, control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants, and international cooperation on eradicating the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on alternative development;

(c) International cooperation: countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation.

B. General debate of the high-level segment: progress achieved and challenges in implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

7. At the 1st meeting of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which was also the 1st meeting of the high-level segment, on 13 March, the following persons made statements:

Khaled Abdelrahman Shamaa, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations (Vienna) and Chair of the Commission

Ceremonial opening

Her Majesty Queen Silvia of Sweden

Nora Volkow, Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse of the United States of America

Michel Kazatchkine, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for HIV/AIDS in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Representatives of the Youth Forum

Formal opening

Jan Eliasson, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations

Yury Fedotov, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna

Kaymond Yans, President of the International Narcotics Control Board

Aliyar Lebbe Abdul Azeez, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations (Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China)

Ali El Mhamdi, Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations (Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of African States)

Surood R. Najib, Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations (Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States)

Hernán Estrada Román, Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations (Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States)

Zoi Makri, Deputy Minister of Health of Greece (on behalf of the European Union)

Carlos Romero, Minister of Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

Vytenis Povilas Andriukaitis, Minister of Health of Lithuania

Vitore Andre Zilio Maximiano, National Secretary on Drug Policies of Brazil

Alex White, Minister of State for Primary Care of Ireland

Peter Dunne, Minister of Internal Affairs, Associate Minister of Health and Associate Minister of Conservation of New Zealand

Alfonso Gómez Méndez, Minister of Justice and Law of Colombia

Alois Stöger, Minister of Health of Austria

Djoko Suyanto, Coordinating Minister for Legal, Political and Security Affairs of Indonesia

Norman Baker, Minister of State for Crime Prevention, Home Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Kembo Mohadi, Minister of Home Affairs of Zimbabwe

8. At the 2nd meeting of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, on 13 March, the following persons made statements:

Abdelwahid Yousif Ibrahim Mokhtar, Minister of Interior of the Sudan

Sredoje Nović, Minister of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Head of the Commission for the Prevention of Drug Abuse of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Alexander Zmeyevsky, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for international cooperation in combating terrorism and transnational organized crime

Mariana Benitez Tiburcio, Deputy Attorney General for Legal and International Affairs of Mexico

Mama Fouda Andre, Minister of Public Health of Cameroon

Jérôme Bougouma, Minister of Territorial Administration, Security and Decentralization of Burkina Faso

William R. Brownfield, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State of the United States

Anatoliy Vyborov, Chair, Committee on Combating Narcotics Business and Drug Trafficking Control, Ministry of Interior Affairs of Kazakhstan

Mobarez Rashidi, Minister of Counter Narcotics of Afghanistan

Maria Larsson, Minister for Children and the Elderly, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of Sweden

Abdolreza Rahmani Fazli, Minister of Interior and Secretary-General of the Drug Control Headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Carlos Raúl Morales Moscoso, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala

Andrea Arz de Falco, Vice Director of the Federal Office of Public Health, Federal Department of Home Affairs of Switzerland

Kou Chansina, Chairman of the National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Rodrigo Vélez, Executive Director, National Council for the Control of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances of Ecuador

Alymbai Sultanov, Chairman of the State Service on Drug Control of Kyrgyzstan

Jose Marlowe S. Pedregosa, Executive Director, Dangerous Drugs Board of the Philippines

Mamadou Gnénéma Coulibaly, Minister of Justice, Human Rights and Public Freedoms of Côte d'Ivoire

Montaser Ahmed Omar Abouzeid, Anti-Narcotics General Administration of Egypt

Ahmed Alzahrani, Director General of the General Directorate of Narcotics Control of Saudi Arabia

Le Quy Vuong, Vice Minister of Public Security of Viet Nam

Danièle Jourdain-Menninger, President of the Interministerial Mission Against Drug Abuse of France

Juan Carlos Molina, Director of the Secretariat for Planning for Prevention of Drug Addiction and the Fight against Drug Trafficking of Argentina

Francisco de Asis Babin Vich, Government delegate for the National Plan on Drugs, Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality of Spain

Diego Cánepa, Vice-Secretary of the Office of the President of Uruguay

Manuel Ferreira Teixeira, Secretary of State for Health of Portugal

Wan Junaidi Tuanku Jaafar, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs of Malaysia

Said Djinnit, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa

9. At the 3rd meeting of the session, on 14 March, the following persons made statements:

Piotr Jablonski, Director of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention of Poland

Astrid Nokleberg Heiberg, State Secretary, Ministry of Health and Care Services of Norway

James Agalga, Deputy Minister of Interior of Ghana

Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta, Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations (Vienna)

Filippo Formica, Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations (Vienna)

Chaikasem Nitisiri, Minister of Justice of Thailand

Volodymyr Tymoshenko, Head of the State Service on Drug Control of Ukraine

Sumit Bose, Finance Secretary of India

Khaled Mutahar Al-Radhi, Director-General of the Drug Control Department, Ministry of Interior of Yemen

Masagos Zulkifli, Senior Minister of State of Singapore

Jindrich Voboril, National Drug Coordinator, Head of the Secretariat and Executive Vice-Chair of the Government Council for Drug Policy Coordination of the Czech Republic

Mario Antonio Rivera Mora, Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations (Vienna)

Maria Isabel Fernandes Tormenta dos Santos, State Secretary for Justice, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Angola

Hussam Al Husseini, Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations (Vienna)

John Sandy, Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations (Geneva)

Julio Garro Gálvez, Director General for Multilateral and Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru

Ahmadu Giade, Chairman and Chief Executive, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency of Nigeria

Vilayat Eyvazov, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan

Marlene Mortler, Federal Government Drug Commissioner of Germany

Valentin Mikhnevich, First Deputy Interior Minister of Belarus

Yair Geller, Director of the Anti-Drug Authority of Israel

Georgi Dimitrov, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria

Lars Petersen, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Health of Denmark

Ana Teresa Dengo Benavides, Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations (Vienna)

Catalin Negoi Nita, Head of the International Department of the Anti-Drug Agency of Romania

Blanka Jamnišek, Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations (Vienna)

Nathan Smyth, First Assistant Secretary, Population Health Division, Department of Health of Australia

10. At the 4th meeting of the session, on 14 March, the following persons made statements:

Mohammed Bin Saif Al Hosni, Under-Secretary for Health Affairs, Ministry of Health of Oman

Peter Van Wulfften Palthe, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations (Vienna)

Liu Yuejin, Permanent Deputy Secretary General, National Narcotics Control Commission of China

Muhammad Akbar Khan Hoti, Secretary, Ministry of Interior and Narcotics Control of Pakistan

Emine Birnur Fertekligil, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations (Vienna)

Georg Sparber, Alternate Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein to the United Nations (Vienna)

Mohamed Samir Koubaa, Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations (Vienna)

Masatoshi Narita, Counsellor for Pharmaceutical Safety, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan

Sadiq Marafi, Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations (Vienna)

Rustam Nazarov, Head of the Anti-Narcotics Agency of Tajikistan

Yousef Ozreil, General Director of the National Programme for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the State of Palestine

Ashot Hovakimian, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia

Mark Bailey, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations (Vienna)

T. J. Seokolo, Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations (Vienna)

Mohamed Benhocine, Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations (Vienna)

Ali Uzcátegui Duque, Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations (Vienna)

Ali El Mhamdi, Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations (Vienna)

Juan Carlos Marsán Aguilera, Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations (Vienna)

Elina Kotovirta, Ministerial Adviser of Finland

Dowletgeldi Mamovov, Deputy Chairman of the State Service for the Protection of Public Health of Turkmenistan

Morie Lengor, Assistant Inspector General of Police of Sierra Leone

Khalid Hameed Al Juboory, Minister Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Iraq

Ramón Quiñones, Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations (Vienna)

Marcus Day, Director of the Caribbean Drug and Alcohol Research Institute and Technical Adviser for Drugs and HIV to the Caribbean Community Secretariat of Saint Lucia

Zeljko Petkovic, Head of the Office for Combating Narcotic Drug Abuse of Croatia

Ibrahim A. Albesbas, Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations (Vienna)

Simon Madjumo Maruta, Permanent Representative of Namibia to the United Nations (Vienna)

Hellmut Lagos Koller, Acting Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations (Vienna)

Alison Crocket on behalf of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and also on behalf of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Shekhar Saxena, Director, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, on behalf of the Director-General of the World Health Organization

Alexey Lyzhenkov, Coordinator of Activities to Address Transnational Threats, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Paul Simons, Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States

Patrick Penninckx, Executive Secretary, Cooperation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking (Pompidou Group) of the Council of Europe

Shamil Aleskerov, Secretary-General of the Economic Cooperation Organization

Michel Perron, Chief Executive Officer of the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, on behalf of the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs

C. Round-table discussions of the high-level segment

11. Round-table discussions were held on 13 and 14 March 2014 on the following themes:

(a) Demand reduction: reducing drug abuse and dependence through a comprehensive approach;

(b) Supply reduction: reducing the illicit supply of drugs, control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants, and international cooperation on eradicating the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on alternative development;

(c) International cooperation: countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation.

12. On 13 March, the outcome of the round table on demand reduction was presented by the Chair of that round table, Francisco de Asís Babín Vich (Spain). The Chair's summary of the outcome, which was not subject to negotiation, is reproduced below.

Outcome of the round table on demand reduction: reducing drug abuse and dependence through a comprehensive approach

The importance of demand reduction based on scientific evidence in the context of a health-centred approach to the drug problem was universally emphasized, and it was underlined that in the drug control conventions health was considered critical to achieving healthier and safer societies. Drug control policies based exclusively on counteracting production and trafficking were not sustainable.

Although not all countries would be implementing all of them, a range of interventions and policies were part of a comprehensive and balanced approach. Such interventions and policies concerned drug prevention, globally and with special emphasis on particularly vulnerable groups such as children, youth and women; drug treatment, both pharmacological and psychosocial; the treatment of co-morbidities; and social protection.

Some speakers referred to the scientific evidence pointing to the fact that the incidence of HIV was reduced in communities that implemented harm reduction services and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to provide the technical assistance necessary to implement and scale up those services.

Many participants reported good results in their countries with regard to reducing the prevalence of the consumption of specific substances and/or the consequences of drug use, particularly HIV. The increase in the use of new psychoactive substances was a challenge in many countries, although there had been some early successes in developing a response.

Drug use and drug dependence were seen as health issues, and, in many countries, providing people who used drugs and/or suffered from drug dependence with treatment and support rather than imposing criminal sanctions or punishment had been found to be helpful. At the same time, concern was expressed with regard to countries moving towards legalizing the use of cannabis, as that would have an

impact on the incidence and prevalence of cannabis use, particularly among young people.

The importance of focusing on early interventions was underlined. Prevention should start early, and many countries were strengthening their capacity with regard to screening and early intervention.

The capacity of practitioners addressing the issue of drugs was also being strengthened, but concern was expressed at the fact that such capacity-building was still not adequate. Interventions needed to be carried out by qualified and well-trained professionals, and must be based on scientific evidence.

Speakers expressed the need to support capacity-building in respect of the full spectrum of interventions and policies, as well as data collection. The standards developed by UNODC on those issues were seen as crucial reference points that needed to be adapted, adopted and disseminated widely.

The need for the systematic and sustainable involvement of all concerned was emphasized repeatedly: governments, municipalities and civil society organizations could contribute to the development and implementation of policies and the delivery of interventions.

13. On 13 March, the outcome of the round table on supply reduction was presented by the Chair of that round table, Kittipong Kittayarak (Thailand). The Chair's summary of the outcome, which was not subject to negotiation, is reproduced below.

Outcome of the round table on supply reduction: reducing the illicit supply of drugs, control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants, and international cooperation on eradicating the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on alternative development

Participants expressed concern about the increasing levels of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan and noted that illicit cultivation had worsened since 2009.

Speakers noted the need for better information on the number of drug users in various regions in order to tackle the illicit drug problem effectively, highlighted the importance of international cooperation to tackle cross-border trafficking, citing as an example the increasing rates of maritime trafficking using shipping containers, and noted the need for increased sharing of information and intelligence between authorities on all matters relating to the investigation and prosecution of drug trafficking.

Participants spoke of the need to maintain effective control over the precursor chemicals in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, because organized criminal groups were diverting "pre-precursors" and non-scheduled substances not under international control to produce new psychoactive substances and other amphetamine-type substances.

Speakers referred to the increasing challenge posed by the growth in methamphetamine abuse, and expressed their concern over the encroachment being made by new psychoactive substances in illicit drug markets.

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Participants reiterated the importance of precursor control and suggested that stricter controls should be introduced to intercept the smuggling of precursors into illicit drug-production areas.

Participants highlighted the successful reduction in the production of opium in the South-East Asian region and in the production and trafficking of cocaine from the Andean region, which had been achieved through both alternative development and law enforcement efforts to dismantle organized criminal groups. Participants also noted that the sharing of best practices and experiences was needed.

Participants noted that alternative development must be based on the principle of shared responsibility, taking a balanced and comprehensive approach, supported by strong international cooperation, the sharing of best practices and lessons learned and the involvement of stakeholders.

Speakers highlighted the importance of addressing the driving factors that led marginalized communities to engage in illicit crop cultivation and noted that only a fraction of communities currently benefited from alternative development interventions.

A number of speakers stressed the role of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and welcomed efforts being made to put those principles into practice.

Participants recognized the importance of capacity-building and the need for alternative, including preventive alternative, development strategies to be designed in conjunction with stakeholders, including civil society, stressing the need to work with the private sector in order to facilitate access to markets.

Speakers reiterated that alternative development was a long-term, high-investment action that, if properly implemented, resulted in improved sustainable livelihoods and a decrease in illicit crop cultivation.

Speakers highlighted that a successful international supply reduction strategy involved alternative development, crop eradication, law enforcement and interdiction.

14. On 14 March, the outcome of the round table on international cooperation was presented by Dubravka Simonovic (Croatia). The Chair's summary of the outcome, which was not subject to negotiation, is reproduced below.

Outcome of the round table on international cooperation: countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation

Speakers expressed concern about the scale of illicit financial flows originating from drug trafficking and noted that the proceeds of crime could flow through the banking system or formal and informal money or value transfer systems, or could be transported by cross-border cash couriers.

Participants highlighted that the disruption of financial flows originating from illicit activities was a major component in combating transnational organized crime.

Speakers noted the importance of a global anti-money-laundering system based on the United Nations drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized

Crime, as well as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force, in combating illicit financial flows. The key elements of such a system included a national legal framework to combat money-laundering, the establishment and strengthening of national authorities such as financial intelligence units, dedicated law enforcement and anti-corruption agencies, the application of special investigative techniques, a trained judiciary and the establishment of multilateral cooperation mechanisms.

Many speakers emphasized the close connections between drug trafficking, corruption and money-laundering. In addition to the potential for corruption to undermine efforts to combat money-laundering, other challenges included insufficient resources, lack of expertise on combating money-laundering and confiscating assets, the increasing misuse of offshore financial centres and obstacles to international legal cooperation.

Participants highlighted the importance of international judicial cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking and pointed out the particular value of such cooperation at the regional level, where countries shared common concerns and challenges.

Speakers reported progress in both concluding bilateral treaties on international judicial cooperation and amending domestic legal frameworks in the light of the relevant United Nations conventions.

The work carried out by UNODC to establish regional networks that facilitated cooperation in practice and offered platforms for capacity-building, such as the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime, was acknowledged by participants.

Speakers drew attention to the need for a flexible and timely approach in the provision of international judicial cooperation, based on the principle of common responsibility among States. Participants highlighted, in particular, the need for effective cooperation related to non-coercive measures and the identification and confiscation of criminal assets.

Speakers referred to the challenges that still remained with regard to international judicial cooperation, notably in respect of the establishment of competent national authorities and their role as points of contact, the development of guidelines for successful requests, the establishment of mechanisms for the enforcement of requests for restraint and confiscation of criminal assets, the application of the dual-criminality requirement and the non-extradition of nationals.

D. Adoption of the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

15. On 14 March 2014, the ministers and government representatives participating in the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level

review by the Commission of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to counter the World Drug Problem. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C.) Following the adoption of the Joint Ministerial Statement, statements were made by the representatives of Greece, Switzerland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ecuador and Thailand.

16. The representative of Greece made a statement on the issue of the death penalty, speaking on behalf of the European Union and its member States, as well as the following countries: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Haiti, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, Panama, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Uzbekistan. The representative stated that those on whose behalf he spoke deeply regretted that the Joint Ministerial Statement did not include language on the death penalty, that they had a strong and unequivocal opposition to the death penalty, in all circumstances, and that they considered that the death penalty undermined human dignity and that errors in its application were irreversible. Moreover, imposing the death penalty for drug offences was against the norms of international law, specifically article 6, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The representative underlined the importance of the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/176, on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, adopted in December 2012, which had received more votes in favour than any prior resolution on that issue and in which the Assembly had called for international minimum standards on its use to be respected. The representative welcomed the recent decision by the International Narcotics Control Board to call on countries still applying the death penalty to consider its abolition for drug-related offences. The representative urged all States Members of the United Nations to respect the international minimum standards on the use of death penalty and to impose a moratorium on its use as a step towards its final abolition.

17. The representative of Switzerland expressed support for the statement made by Greece on behalf of the European Union and, speaking also on behalf of Liechtenstein and Norway, stated that the fight against the death penalty was an integral part of their human rights policies and that they opposed the death penalty in all circumstances, including for drug-related offences. In that regard, the representative recalled that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights limited the use of the death penalty to the "most serious crimes", which was meant to ensure that the death penalty, where still applied, was an exceptional measure, and also recalled calls and statements regarding the restriction of the application of the death penalty made by the General Assembly, the Human Rights Committee, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Director of UNODC and the International Narcotics Control Board. The representative stated that the silence of the Joint Ministerial Statement on the death penalty was indeed regrettable and that the Statement therefore did not reflect their concern about the death penalty or take into account the position expressed on the subject by other entities within the United Nations system. The representative further stated that they would nevertheless continue to advocate the abolition of the death penalty, including for drug-related offences. The representative requested that the report on the session reflect that their agreement to the adoption of the Joint Ministerial Statement was given on the

understanding that capital punishment was not compatible with their commitment to ensuring that the drug problem was addressed with full respect for all human rights and the inherent dignity of all individuals. International cooperation in drug law enforcement was contingent on full respect by all parties involved for all human rights, including such a fundamental human right as the right to life.

18. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking also on behalf of Bahrain, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen, stated that the issue of the death penalty was not in the mandate of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The representative put on record the position of those delegations concerning the issue of death penalty and reiterated that there was no international consensus on its abolition; that the death penalty was not prohibited under international law, including the three drug control conventions; and that the application of the death penalty was a criminal justice matter to be decided by the competent authorities of individual States. Every State had the sovereign right to decide on its own justice system, taking into account its own circumstances, and every State had the sovereign right to choose its own political, economic, social and legal systems, based on what was in its own best interests. The representative reiterated that the death penalty was an important component of the system of the administration of law and justice and that it was imposed only for the most serious crimes, including drug trafficking, and that it served as a deterrent. The representative noted that they had proper legal safeguards in place that took into account national policies that prevented any miscarriage of justice.

19. In his national capacity, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran put on record the reservation of his delegation regarding section C, paragraph 44, of the Joint Ministerial Statement and stated that, from the beginning of the consultations on the Statement, his delegation, believing in the need to promote the cause of combating narcotic drugs, had committed itself to working constructively and with the greatest flexibility in order to facilitate the emergence of a consensus among participating delegations. The representative stated a strong reservation about the reference to the Financial Action Task Force in the Statement, as it was an exclusive, non-transparent Task Force that had been directed and guided by biased political motives. For his delegation, and for other delegations, any reference to the Task Force should not be interpreted as giving any recognition or legitimacy to it. The representative stated that his Government continued to be on the front line of the international fight against drug trafficking and terrorism and had spared no effort to eradicate those menaces.

20. The representative of Ecuador stated that her delegation had joined the consensus on the adoption of the Joint Ministerial Statement, which summarized achievements and challenges that remained to be addressed. However, in that Statement, there were specific references to the effect that drug problems should be addressed only in the framework of the three international drug control conventions. In that respect, the representative reiterated her delegation's position that the drug policy implemented under the auspices of the United Nations needed to be revised, as it had been created without considering the historical and cultural particularities of the different regions of the world, which had led to the implementation of a model with high costs, especially in terms of human rights. That approach was now outdated, especially in some countries in Latin America. The representative stated

that her delegation's reservations were based on its position that the world drug problem should not be addressed only within the framework of those conventions and that the revision of those international instruments had become indispensable, as they had been overtaken by reality.

21. The representative of Thailand expressed the hope that the adoption of the Joint Ministerial Statement would be an important milestone in the common endeavour and shared responsibility of fighting the global scourge of the drug problem.

E. Closure of the high-level segment

22. Closing statements were made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by the Chair of the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission.

Chapter III

Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions

23. At its 5th and 12th meetings, on 17 and 21 March 2014, the Commission considered agenda item 12, entitled "Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions".

24. For its consideration of item 12, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of UNODC (E/CN.7/2014/2-E/CN.15/2014/2);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on documentation prepared for the Commission (E/CN.7/2014/6);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC (E/CN.7/2014/8-E/CN.15/2014/8);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017 (E/CN.7/2014/15-E/CN.15/2014/15);

(e) Report on the reconvened fifty-sixth session of the Commission (E/2013/28/Add.1-E/CN.7/2013/15/Add.1);

(f) Note by the Secretariat on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017 (E/CN.7/2014/CRP.4).

25. Introductory statements were made by the Director of the Division for Operations, the Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs and the Director of the Division for Management.

26. In his statement, the Director of the Division for Operations noted that follow-up to the implementation of full cost recovery was a collective responsibility and that there seemed to be six main points that should be addressed: (a) that high overhead costs posed risks to partnerships, an issue that would be further discussed in the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC; (b) that full cost recovery was not a new charge but only a more transparent manner of charging; (c) that more reporting should take place at the programming level; (d) that human rights guidelines and risk assessment tools would continue to be implemented by UNODC at the programme level and that Member States would be informed in that regard; (e) that cost discipline would be implemented both at headquarters and in the field; and (f) that there was a need for additional consultations between UNODC and Member States.

27. The representative of Spain, in his capacity as co-chair of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC, also made an introductory statement.

28. Statements were made by representatives of the Republic of Korea, China, Japan, the United States, Canada, Brazil, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Afghanistan.

29. Statements were also made by the observers for Nicaragua (on behalf of the States members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Finland, Argentina and Cameroon.

Deliberations

30. Speakers expressed appreciation for the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC and its important role in ensuring stability in the financial situation of UNODC and the ability to evaluate programmes, transparency and efficiency.

31. Speakers commended the leading role played by UNODC in the international drug control effort, under the principle of common and shared responsibility and based on a balanced and integrated approach, focusing on both demand and supply reduction. Appreciation of UNODC was expressed for its normative work, data and trend analysis, identification of new challenges, development of technical cooperation programmes, strengthening of institutional and operational capacities of partner countries and regional entities, and promotion of international cooperation and joint mechanisms. In particular, broad support was expressed for the various regional and country programmes being implemented by the Office in the field, while the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme was mentioned in relation to the monitoring of new psychoactive substances.

32. On the subject of full cost recovery, speakers stressed that UNODC should be guided by Commission resolution 56/17 and the need for the Commission to assess the effectiveness and further feasibility of the new funding model after its provisional implementation in 2014-2015, bearing in mind the common objectives of Member States in the fight against drugs and crime.

33. Several speakers expressed their support for the implementation of full cost recovery. It was recalled that the simultaneous increase in special-purpose funding and the decrease in general-purpose funding had taken UNODC in an unsustainable direction that threatened the long-term effective delivery of its programmes. It was suggested that full cost recovery did not generate new costs; rather, it presented in a different way costs that were previously hidden by cross-subsidization. An unsuccessful implementation of full cost recovery would have clear consequences for the UNODC field presence and the Office's ability to deliver results. Other States agreed on the value of discussions to date, but expressed concern about the lack of transparency and consistency in the implementation of the transition.

34. Speakers requested UNODC to continue to be guided by the principles of transparency, accountability and consistency. Speakers expressed their appreciation

for the fact that the transition towards full cost recovery had enabled an informed discussion on actual costs and cost-effectiveness for programmes and projects, which would strengthen transparency and the delivery of results. Member States expected cost discipline and rationalization to be exercised not only in field offices but also at headquarters. The need for cost efficiencies was particularly important because high costs associated with full cost recovery could make UNODC projects less competitive.

35. Speakers took note of the guidance note on full cost recovery and requested the Secretariat to continue to brief and consult Member States on the implementation of full cost recovery, as well as on challenges and lessons learned. One donor State indicated that retroactive application of full cost recovery to existing projects with agreed financial frameworks could not be supported. UNODC was requested to continue making a persuasive case for donor support for general-purpose funding, in view of the vital role of such funding.

36. Speakers requested detailed information on the use of programme support cost funds. Speakers encouraged judicious use of regular budget resources, continuous prioritization of programmatic goals and sustained emphasis on the implementation of existing mandates. One speaker requested the Secretariat to provide information on further plans by UNODC to implement results-based budgeting and on progress in the implementation of United Nations-wide efforts such as Umoja. One speaker also requested the Secretariat to provide information on the geographical distribution of UNODC staff.

37. With regard to the strategic framework for 2016-2017, one delegation mentioned that, when addressing the concept of "fully costed" programmes, reference should be made to the fact that the concept of full cost recovery had been only provisionally endorsed. A few delegations suggested that the issues of cost efficiency, effectiveness and transparency be referred to in the draft strategic framework as applying to both UNODC headquarters and field offices.

38. Another delegation stressed the importance of the document providing for full cooperation with civil society and expressed support for further expansion and implementation of results-based management and budgeting. Support was expressed for the work being undertaken to implement the UNODC position paper on human rights, and it was requested that efforts be made to report consistently on that issue in the context of reporting on overall programme results.

39. One speaker made several specific comments on the draft strategic framework for 2016-2017, including with regard to harmonizing the terminology used, placing greater emphasis on the concept of prevention, amending references to the United Nations crime congresses, engagement with stakeholders and the need to apply the principles of enhanced transparency and good governance equally to field offices and UNODC headquarters.

40. With regard to the Commission's review of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017, the Commission decided, as proposed by the Chair, that the written comments transmitted by Member States to the Secretariat, as well as the points raised by the Director of the Division for Operations (see para. 26 above), would be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for consideration at its fifty-fourth session, in June 2014, together with the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017, modified as appropriate. It was

further agreed that the proposed strategic framework would be discussed in the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC, in preparation for its consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice during its twenty-third session, to be held from 12 to 16 May 2014.

Chapter IV

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

41. At its 6th and 9th meetings, on 17 and 19 March, the Commission considered agenda item 10, which read as follows:

"Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

"(a) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;

"(b) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

"(c) International Narcotics Control Board;

"(d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

"(e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties."

42. For its consideration of item 10, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of UNODC (E/CN.7/2014/2-E/CN.15/2014/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances (E/CN.7/2014/9);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on challenges and future work in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations (E/CN.7/2014/10);

(d) *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2013* (E/INCB/2013/1);

(e) *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2013 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (E/INCB/2013/4);

(f) *Competent National Authorities under the International Drug Control Treaties* (ST/NAR.3/2013/1);

(g) Report on the expert consultations on new psychoactive substances held in Vienna from 3 to 5 September 2013 (E/CN.7/2014/CRP.1);

(h) Updated information provided by the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of Commission resolutions 49/6, on the listing of ketamine as a controlled substance, and 50/3, on responding to the threat posed by the abuse and diversion of ketamine (E/CN.7/2014/CRP.2);

(i) Note by the Secretariat on other matters arising from the international drug control treaties (E/CN.7/2014/CRP.3);

(j) Note by the Secretariat on other matters arising from the international drug control treaties (E/CN.7/2014/CRP.10);

(k) Background paper prepared by the United Kingdom related to its notification submitted on 23 January 2014 to the Secretary-General on the review of the scope of control of mephedrone (E/CN.7/2014/CRP.11).

43. Introductory statements were made by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board, the Chief of the Drug Prevention and Health Branch of UNODC and the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC. An audiovisual presentation was made by a representative of the Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Section of the Drug Prevention and Health Branch.

44. A statement was made by the observer for Greece (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine). Statements were made by the representatives of China, Thailand, India, Canada, the United States, Pakistan, Japan, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Egypt, the Republic of Korea, Algeria, the Netherlands and Australia.

45. Statements were also made by the observers for Norway, Switzerland, Ecuador and Lebanon, as well as by the observers for the European Commission and the World Health Organization (WHO).

A. Deliberations

1. Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations

46. The flexibility provided by the international drug control conventions to respond to the challenge posed by the rapid increase in the number of harmful substances not under international control, namely, new psychoactive substances, was recognized. A number of speakers highlighted the possibility of using voluntary provisional control measures, pending evaluation by WHO, as provided for under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

47. The key roles of the Commission and WHO in the scheduling process were highlighted, and the need for Member States to take greater responsibility in the notification of harmful substances for the purpose of control was stressed. It was proposed that the dates of the meetings of the Commission and the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence should be closely aligned and that an effective prioritization of consideration of substances should be undertaken, with UNODC and WHO building a matrix for conducting risk assessments. It was noted that the international scheduling process should be guided by the principles of timely identification, rigorous information-gathering and monitoring, assessments conducted against defined criteria and evidence-based decision-making. The development of a two-to-three-year forward-looking plan, identifying when substances would be subject to assessment or reassessment by WHO, was also proposed. One speaker proposed that a watch list of new psychoactive substances should be established, which would include substances that intelligence and monitoring suggested could be considered for international control.

48. The need to consider reviewing substances of similar chemical nature for their possible placement in groups under international control was also mentioned.

49. A number of States expressed appreciation for the valuable work carried out by the UNODC global SMART programme through its early warning advisory in gathering and monitoring data on new psychoactive substances, and urged Member States to appoint focal points to ensure timely identification of substances and efficient
data-sharing to support risk assessment by the WHO Expert Committee.

2. Changes in the scope of control of substances

(a) Inclusion of *alpha*-phenylacetoacetonitrile and its optical isomers in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

50. The Commission had before it the recommendation from the International Narcotics Control Board to include *alpha*-phenylacetoacetonitrile (APAAN) and its optical isomers in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. In accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the 1988 Convention, the Secretary-General had transmitted to all Governments, by a note verbale dated 8 March 2013, all relevant information submitted by the Board and a questionnaire on APAAN, requesting comments from Governments concerning notification and supplementary information that might assist the Board in carrying out its further assessment.

51. As at 31 October, 42 States had submitted supplementary information and comments relevant to the possible inclusion of APAAN and its optical isomers in Table I of the 1988 Convention.

52. The Commission took note of the two-thirds majority of the members of the Commission required for such decisions, as provided for in article 12 of the 1988 Convention.

53. One speaker noted that his Government was concerned about the trafficking of APAAN and its subsequent use in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, both domestically and internationally, and expressed support for the inclusion of APAAN in Table I of the 1988 Convention.

(b) Consideration of a draft decision on the transfer of dronabinol and its stereoisomers from Schedule II to Schedule III of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

54. The representative of the Netherlands introduced the draft decision and noted that it was based on a medical and scientific recommendation made by the WHO Expert Committee stating that dronabinol had proven medical usefulness, that there was no risk of abuse and that it was appropriate for the substance to be rescheduled from Schedule II to Schedule III of the 1971 Convention. The observer for WHO recalled that, pursuant to a request from the Commission for WHO to undertake a further review of dronabinol and its stereoisomers, the Expert Committee had responded that it was not aware of any new evidence likely to materially alter its previous scheduling recommendation.

55. Speakers highlighted the important role of the Commission in considering scheduling recommendations, as well as that of WHO and its Expert Committee in conducting medical and scientific assessments of substances.

56. A number of speakers noted that the consideration of the draft decision was based on evidence that was no longer current, that article 3 of the Convention already addressed increased availability of preparations packaged to reduce the risk of abuse and that the recommendation should be referred back to the Expert Committee for further assessment pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of article 2 of the 1971 Convention.

(c) Other matters

57. The Commission was informed of a notification by the United Kingdom to the Secretary-General regarding a proposed recommendation for international control of mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone), submitted pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 2 of the 1971 Convention. All Member States had been so informed by the Secretary-General, by a note verbale dated 7 February 2014, and requested to communicate any relevant economic, social, legal and administrative factors by 11 April 2014. The Government of the United Kingdom expressed the view that mephedrone should be provisionally scheduled in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 2 of the 1971 Convention.

58. It was noted that a two-thirds majority of the members of the Commission was required for such decisions, as provided for in article 17 of the 1971 Convention.

59. The Commission was also informed that, pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 2 of the 1971 Convention, the Government of China had transmitted to the Secretary-General a notification containing information on ketamine, which was not under international control. The Government of China had expressed the view that ketamine, a derivative of phencyclidine and a widely abused psychotropic substance regionally and globally, should be added to Schedule I of the 1971 Convention. All Member States had been so informed by the Secretary-General through a note verbale dated 14 March 2014, and had been requested to communicate any relevant economic, social, legal and administrative factors by 16 May 2014.

60. The notifications by the United Kingdom and China had been brought to the attention of WHO, which is to undertake risk assessments, in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 2 of the 1971 Convention. Once the WHO assessments, which are determinative as to medical and scientific matters, are made available, the Commission, taking them into account, may decide what further action should be taken.

61. Some speakers expressed concern about the significant potential for abuse associated with mephedrone, and it was noted that it was already under national control in many countries. It was also noted that, despite being under control in many countries, ketamine continued to be available in illicit markets and to pose a threat to public health. One speaker expressed concern that bringing ketamine under control could adversely affect its availability, leading to serious humanitarian consequences, especially in countries where no alternative form of anaesthesia was available.

62. Full support was expressed for the work of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, the need to provide it with sufficient resources was mentioned.

3. International Narcotics Control Board

63. Many speakers noted the importance of adherence to and implementation of the international drug control conventions, as well as the continued relevance of the principle of shared responsibility. Appreciation for the important role played by the International Narcotics Control Board in monitoring and supporting implementation of the conventions was expressed by many speakers.

64. Appreciation was also expressed for the informative and useful nature of the Board's reports for 2013. The importance of the thematic chapter of the Board's report, on the economic consequences of drug abuse, was highlighted, particularly in view of the financial hardship currently being confronted by Member States. Two speakers clarified specific aspects of the Board's report relating to their countries.

65. One speaker, speaking on behalf of a regional group, referred to the need to strengthen cooperation and dialogue, including through the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders, as well as to invest in drug prevention activities, and expressed appreciation for the work done by the Board.

66. A number of delegates spoke of the need for a balanced and comprehensive approach to implementing the drug control conventions and also expressed concern regarding recent moves towards the legalization of some illicit drugs.

67. Support for the efforts undertaken by the Board to promote information-sharing relating to the import, export and trafficking of controlled substances was expressed. Support was also expressed for its efforts aimed at highlighting the need to guarantee the availability of such substances for licit use. One speaker expressed surprise that the conference room paper on ketamine prepared by the Board did not mention the extensive medical use of ketamine.

68. Speakers underlined the important role played by Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) and the Precursors Incident Communication System in the international precursor control regime. The challenges posed by the increasing use of new psychoactive substances, as well as the continued manufacture of precursor chemicals using substances not under international control, were highlighted. Appreciation for the activities undertaken by the Board to help law enforcement and regulatory agencies tackle those issues was expressed.

4. International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion

69. Many speakers reiterated the importance of ensuring the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, and expressed appreciation for the work carried out by the International Narcotics Control Board, UNODC and WHO in that regard. Many speakers lamented the fact that, despite those efforts, the availability of narcotic drugs for pain treatment was concentrated in a limited number of countries. Speakers recalled that narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances were indispensable for the treatment of pain and

mental and neurological disorders and that their availability for medical and scientific purposes should be ensured, in line with the conventions, while preventing their diversion. Speakers stressed that impediments to availability must be identified and addressed, including through capacity-building activities, and called for international cooperation in that area.

5. Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties

70. Speakers outlined the national efforts in their countries to reduce the supply of and demand for drugs and reaffirmed the strong commitment of their Governments to the three international drug control treaties and to efforts to curb drug abuse, including of newly emerging substances. The need for a balanced approach to reducing drug supply and demand was emphasized. The importance of regional and international cooperation and of cooperation between relevant sectors at the national level was noted.

71. One speaker noted that a new approach to the complex issue of drug control, centred on social, cultural and historical features, including the development of a new drug convention in the framework of the United Nations, should be examined. The speaker also noted that the fifty-seventh session of the Commission should set the basis for generating change in advance of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016.

B. Action taken by the Commission

72. At its 9th meeting, on 19 March 2014, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided by 40 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include *alpha*-phenylacetoacetonitrile (APAAN) and its optical isomers in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 57/1.)

73. At the same meeting, the Commission voted on the draft decision (E/CN.7/2014/L.6) referred to in paragraph 54 above. The draft decision having received 9 votes in favour and 20 votes against, with 12 abstentions, the Commission decided not to transfer dronabinol and its stereoisomers from Schedule II to Schedule III of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

74. At its 12th meeting, on 21 March 2014, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2014/L.5/Rev.1) sponsored by Belarus, India and the Russian Federation. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 57/8.)

75. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2014/L.11/Rev.1) sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway, Peru, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 57/9.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2014/CRP.13, available on the UNODC website.)

76. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2014/L.12/Rev.1) sponsored by China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Sweden, Thailand and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 57/10.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2014/CRP.13, available on the UNODC website.)

Chapter V

Panel discussions on issues related to the scheduling of substances in accordance with the international drug control conventions and on substantive issues for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016

77. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 18 March 2014, the Commission considered agenda item 8, which read as follows:

"Panel discussions:

"(a) Issues related to the scheduling of substances in accordance with the international drug control conventions;

"(b) Substantive issues for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016."

78. The panel discussions were presided over by the Chair of the Commission and led by the following panellists: Fadila Fathy Amer (Egypt), Khalid Hameed Al Juboory (Iraq), Julián Wilches Guzmán (Colombia), Angela Scrutton (United Kingdom), Roberto Dondisch Glowinski (Mexico) and Peter Cahill (Canada).

79. The Chair of the Commission and the Chief of the Laboratory and Scientific Section of UNODC made introductory statements.

80. Statements were made by the representatives of China, Canada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the United States, the United Kingdom, Nigeria, Australia, Israel, Colombia, Indonesia, Guatemala, Germany and Egypt.

81. Statements were also made by the observers for Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Uruguay and El Salvador.

82. The observers for IOGT International, Release, the Transnational Institute of Policy Studies and the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (on behalf of the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs) also made statements.

Summary by the Chair

83. At the 9th meeting of the Commission, on 19 March 2014, the Chair summarized the salient points of the two panel discussions. Those summaries are reproduced below.

Issues related to the scheduling of substances in accordance with the international drug control conventions

84. Concern was expressed about the rise in substances of abuse (in particular new psychoactive substances) that were not controlled by the international drug control conventions but posed a threat to public health and presented challenges to the drug control mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels. Speakers highlighted that the international drug control conventions constituted flexible

instruments for responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances and that they needed to be fully explored by Member States in order to maximize the opportunities for action that they provided.

85. Concern was expressed by a number of speakers regarding the abuse of tramadol, a substance not currently under international control. The need to enhance the responses at the national and international levels in countering its abuse and cross-border trafficking was reiterated.

86. The importance of awareness-raising about the scheduling procedures contained in the international drug control conventions and the treaty-based functions provided to the Commission, WHO and the International Narcotics Control Board was underlined.

87. The initiation by States parties of the notification process for the international control of new substances under the international drug control conventions, such as the recent notifications submitted by the United Kingdom and China on mephedrone and ketamine, respectively, pursuant to article 2 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, was welcomed. Reference was made to the possibility of applying voluntary provisional control measures to new substances while their control status was being examined by WHO, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the international drug control conventions.

88. Speakers underlined the importance of data availability and welcomed the work on the early warning advisory system set up by UNODC in the identification of new psychoactive substances. Speakers expressed their support for further enhancing international cooperation in the sharing of information on new psychoactive substances through existing mechanisms among Member States, as well as with other international bodies, including the International Narcotics Control Board and WHO.

89. Some participants emphasized the need to improve the alignment of the meetings of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence with the sessions of the Commission, noting that the Expert Committee should meet more frequently in order to enable a more timely response by the international community to the threat posed by new psychoactive substances. Participants referred to the need for prioritization of new psychoactive substances based on prevalence and harm and for providing relevant information, with a view to facilitating the assessment process conducted by the Expert Committee.

90. The importance of the principle of common and shared responsibility in addressing the issue of new psychoactive substances was reiterated.

Substantive issues for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016

91. Speakers welcomed the decision by the General Assembly to convene in early 2016 a special session on the world drug problem to review the progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, including an assessment of achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the

three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments.

92. Speakers reaffirmed their commitment to the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, in which 2019 had been established as the target date for the goals identified.

93. Speakers welcomed the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the high-level midterm review, which was the result of an intensive negotiation process and based on broad ownership, and which had also identified priorities for further action and was to be used as a common starting point in preparing for the special session of the General Assembly in 2016.

94. The importance of a balanced, comprehensive, health-based approach was stressed, addressing both demand reduction and supply reduction and offering a vital role for prevention.

95. Several speakers said that the special session of the General Assembly should provide a platform for developing a new vision and new political discourse to tackle a problem that remained significant despite decades of concerted and honest efforts; that the special session needed to take into account current realities; that unilateral decisions taken recently required an international understanding on how to proceed; and that the drug issue was to be seen and addressed as a social issue that required new and creative solutions.

96. Many speakers reiterated the need to carry out the discussions within the framework of the three international drug control conventions, which had been proven to allow for flexibility in addressing the drug problem.

97. A number of specific agenda items were proposed for the special session, including on new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants and control of precursors. Among other issues mentioned were the importance of strengthening data collection; education, treatment and harm reduction; and the availability of, and access to, medicines for pain relief. Reference was also made to alternative development and the adoption of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development. In this regard, the value of trying to focus on certain key issues, rather than trying to cover too broad an array of issues, was mentioned.

98. Speakers called upon the Commission, in preparing for the special session, to take a practical approach, strengthening the operational and global implementation of existing policy documents, making full use of available tools and sharing evidence and expertise that existed at the national and regional levels. It was also called upon to give special attention to the needs of the developing world and the importance of capacity-building in that regard.

99. The importance of a transparent and inclusive process was stressed, requiring coordination among health, justice, finance and law enforcement actors and requiring the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the scientific community, youth and the private sector.

100. The need to ensure the active involvement of civil society, both in the preparations for and during the special session, was underlined by many speakers, and reference was made to the involvement of non-governmental organizations in

the work of the Commission, including the preparations for and the conduct of the high-level review held at the current session.

101. Many speakers urged that the best use be made of the technical expertise based in Vienna during the preparatory process, thereby taking into consideration the voices of a wide array of other United Nations agencies.

102. Many speakers underlined the important role of the Commission, as the United Nations organ with the prime responsibility for drug control matters, in the preparatory work for the special session. At the same time, while some speakers mentioned that it was up to the General Assembly to decide on the preparatory process, other speakers referred to the model used in preparing for the 1998 special session, and confidence was expressed that the Commission would prepare constructive recommendations for the 2016 special session.

Chapter VI

Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

103. At its 10th and 11th meetings, on 19 and 20 March, the Commission considered agenda item 9, entitled "Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016".

104. For its consideration of item 9, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of UNODC (E/CN.7/2014/2-E/CN.15/2014/2);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2014/3);

(c) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2014/4);

(d) Report of the Executive Director on action taken by Member States to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (E/CN.7/2014/7);

(e) Note by the Secretariat on promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/CN.7/2014/11);

(f) Report of the Executive Director on responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users (E/CN.7/2014/12);

(g) Report of the Executive Director on strengthening international cooperation in combating illicit opiates originating in Afghanistan through continuous and reinforced support to the Paris Pact initiative (E/CN.7/2014/14);

(h) Drug policy provisions from the international drug control conventions (E/CN.7/2014/CRP.5);

(i) Outreach to new stakeholders in the field of alternative development (E/CN.7/2014/CRP.7);

(j) Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug control activities (E/CN.7/2014/CRP.9);

(k) Draft guidelines on drug prevention and treatment for girls and women (E/CN.7/2014/CRP.12).

105. Introductory statements on agenda item 9 and presentations were made by the Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch and the Chief of the Drug Prevention and Health Branch. The Chief of the Sustainable Livelihoods Unit and the Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch also made introductory statements.

106. A statement was made by the observer for Greece (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine). Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand, China, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, India, the United States, Canada and Afghanistan.

107. Statements were also made by the observers for Portugal, Norway, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Ghana, as well as by the observers for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. The observers for the International Harm Reduction Association, the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs and the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America also made statements.

A. Deliberations

108. Speakers reaffirmed their firm commitment to the goals and targets of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, and to the high-level review, in view of the special session of the General Assembly to be held in 2016. Some speakers noted that the special session would provide an opportunity to examine best practices on demand and supply reduction and on international cooperation.

109. Reference was made to General Assembly resolution 68/197, in which the Assembly had requested the Commission, as the organ with the prime responsibility for drug control matters, to engage in the preparatory process for the special session, including by presenting proposals from its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions through the Economic and Social Council, in support of that process. Several speakers noted that, in view of that mandate, the Commission should serve as the preparatory body for the special session.

1. Demand reduction and related measures

110. Speakers described national efforts to improve the coverage and quality of drug prevention and the treatment of drug dependence, as well as harm reduction interventions for the prevention of HIV, hepatitis C and other health and social consequences experienced by drug users, including in prison settings. It was emphasized how those policies and interventions, when based on scientific evidence and human rights, were effective, cost-efficient and essential components of a well-functioning drug control system. Several speakers reported the development of strategies based on public health principles, which provided drug treatment as an alternative to criminal sanctions. Some speakers called on Member States to

strengthen their efforts in data collection, particularly in view of the 2016 special session. One speaker expressed concern regarding the blanket application of harm reduction measures.

111. The challenge posed by poly-substance use, including the combination of licit and illicit substances and the emergence of new psychoactive substances and other substances not under international control, was mentioned. Some speakers highlighted the importance of promoting the use and exchange of best practices and of the development and implementation of quality standards in prevention, early detection and intervention, risk and harm reduction, treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration and recovery. One delegation made reference to the decriminalization of personal consumption and possession of drugs.

112. It was noted that the economic austerity experienced by some countries could have implications for the levels of drug use in society, and could at the same time have an impact on the provision of services. The need to undertake more efforts in order to increase the availability of evidence-based information, training and technical assistance relating to demand reduction interventions was noted as well.

2. Supply reduction and related measures

113. The importance of a multidisciplinary, balanced and integrated approach, encompassing demand and supply reduction and international cooperation, was highlighted, as was the principle of common and shared responsibility in tackling the world drug problem.

114. Speakers called for the collection of additional data on amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular methamphetamine. The need to maintain controls over precursor chemicals was reiterated, and reference was made to changes in national legislation made by States in order to address the diversity of chemicals used in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances.

115. The need for closer cross-border cooperation, including through regional initiatives, in the investigation of trafficking was noted. States were encouraged to apply the provisions of the Organized Crime Convention and the Convention against Corruption in addressing illicit drug trafficking.

116. It was noted that trafficking by sea continued to represent a serious threat. Speakers referred to the challenges of porous maritime borders, while others provided information about ongoing and new initiatives to strengthen maritime cooperation.

117. Concern was expressed by some speakers regarding the application of the death penalty to drug-related offences.

118. Some speakers welcomed the increasing interest in alternative development and the growth in the number of countries implementing alternative development programmes to achieve a sustainable reduction in illicit crop cultivation.

119. A number of speakers noted that alternative development should be based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, with the support of international cooperation, including through the sharing of best practices and lessons learned.

120. Some speakers mentioned the importance of monitoring mechanisms, with a view to improving the design and implementation of alternative development projects.

121. Speakers acknowledged and welcomed the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and commended the efforts of Peru, Thailand and other Member States in promoting related programmes.

122. Some speakers emphasized the need for continued financial support for alternative development programmes, noting that they were part of a comprehensive drug control strategy, and requested UNODC to continue to provide technical assistance through alternative development programmes.

123. It was proposed that alternative development should be one of the key issues for discussion at the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016.

3. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation

124. Several speakers highlighted the importance of inter-agency, regional and international cooperation, using formal agreements and informal networks, to exchange information to counter money-laundering.

125. Speakers noted the increasing use of new techniques by organized criminal groups, including trade-based money-laundering, and emphasized the continued need for training to enhance capacity to counter money-laundering.

126. A number of speakers referred to the importance of law enforcement and judicial cooperation at the bilateral, regional and international levels in countering the global drug challenge, including through the conclusion of memorandums of understanding on mutual legal assistance and extradition, the harmonization of domestic legislation, the sharing of information and the exchange of experiences.

B. Action taken by the Commission

127. At its 12th meeting, on 21 March 2014, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2014/L.2/Rev.1) sponsored by China, Colombia, Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Union), Indonesia, Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States), Japan, Morocco, the Philippines, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Thailand, Ukraine and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 57/1.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2014/CRP.13, available on the UNODC website.)

128. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2014/L.4/Rev.1) sponsored by Andorra, Belarus, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Thailand. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 57/2.)

129. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2014/L.8/Rev.1) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, the United States and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 57/3.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2014/CRP.13, available on the UNODC website.)

130. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2014/L.9/Rev.1) sponsored by Austria, Cyprus, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 57/4.)

131. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2014/L.10/Rev.1) submitted by the Chair on behalf of the Commission. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 57/5.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2014/CRP.13, available on the UNODC website.) After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Uruguay stated that the drug problem should be tackled in a variety of international forums where new, alternative views should have a place and that the Commission should undertake a broad, inclusive, critical and demanding exercise, leading to the development of knowledge and contributing to the building of scientific evidence. He also stated that the process leading up to the special session of the General Assembly in 2016 should be marked by the active participation of all stakeholders, including United Nations agencies such as WHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the scientific and academic communities and civil society, while taking into account the contribution of regional organizations. He made reference to the report on drugs in the Americas, drawn up by the Organization of American States for the Summit of the Americas in Cartagena. The representative noted that the Commission had an important responsibility in that process, while the General Assembly was the major forum within the United Nations for the expression of diverse views; that a political approach based on common and shared responsibility was needed; and that treaties on human rights should be integrated with drug control efforts in order to develop a balanced strategy, without forgoing the rational and proportional application of laws to fight against organized crime.

132. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2014/L.13/Rev.1) sponsored by Andorra, Costa Rica, Cyprus, El Salvador, Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Union), Guatemala, Israel, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, San Marino, Ukraine and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 57/6.)

133. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2014/L.14/Rev.1) sponsored by Cyprus, Greece (on behalf of the States members of the European Union), Norway and San Marino. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 57/7.)

Chapter VII

World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission

134. At its 11th meeting, on 20 March 2014, the Commission considered agenda item 11, which read as follows: "World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission".

135. For its consideration of agenda item 11, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2014/4);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2014/5);

(c) Reports by intergovernmental organizations on drug control activities (E/CN.7/2014/CRP.9).

136. An introductory presentation was made by the Chief of the Implementation Support Section of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch.

137. Statements were made by the representatives of the Republic of Korea, the United States and Bolivia (Plurinational State of). A statement was also made by the observer for Kenya.

A. Deliberations

138. Speakers welcomed the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking and commented on the importance of the availability of comprehensive data in order to analyse trends in illicit drug production and trafficking.

139. Some speakers stated that the quality of the information on drug cultivation and production, as well as of the seizure data, as collected by UNODC, was essential in assisting the international community and national policymakers in better understanding the nature and scope of the world trafficking situation. Member States were encouraged to support the data collection, research, crop monitoring surveys and reporting undertaken by UNODC and to ensure that their own data-collection tools were adequate.

140. Speakers highlighted the need to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement authorities at the bilateral, regional and international levels in order to effectively counter drug trafficking.

141. Speakers expressed concern regarding recent increases in the trafficking and production of amphetamine-type stimulants, notably methamphetamine, and noted that the trafficking of such stimulants through the Internet was on the rise. There was a call for more international cooperation and sharing of information related to the trafficking of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursor chemicals.

Reference was also made to increasing interceptions of pharmaceutical preparations for non-medical use.

142. Speakers noted the valuable contribution of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East to the work of the Commission. The representative of Kenya informed the Commission that his Government had offered to host the Twenty-fourth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, from 15 to 19 September 2014. He stated that the meeting would provide African States with the opportunity to, inter alia, share best practices on countering drug trafficking, establish mechanisms for monitoring new trends within the region and enhance cross-border law enforcement through the sharing of intelligence and best practices.

B. Action taken by the Commission

143. At its 12th meeting, on 21 March 2014, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2014/L.3/Rev.1) sponsored by Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 57/11.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of its adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2014/CRP.13, available on the UNODC website.)

Chapter VIII

Provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

144. At its 12th meeting, on 21 March 2014, the Commission considered agenda item 13, entitled "Provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its fifty-eighth session" (E/CN.7/2014/L.16).

A. Deliberations

145. The Chair of the Commission made an introductory statement, noting that the extended Bureau of the Commission had considered the provisional agenda at its meetings on 19 and 20 March 2014 and had endorsed it on the understanding that it would be further refined, subject to the outcome of the negotiations on the draft resolution entitled "Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016" (E/CN.7/2014/L.10/Rev.1). The Commission orally amended the provisional agenda for its fifty-eighth session to reflect operative paragraphs 6 and 7 of that draft resolution.

B. Action taken by the Commission

146. At its 12th meeting, on 21 March 2014, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council the draft decision containing the draft provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission (E/CN.7/2014/L.16), as orally amended. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I.)

Chapter IX

Other business

147. At its 12th meeting, on 21 March 2014, the Commission considered agenda item 14, "Other business". The representative of Sri Lanka (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) requested the Secretariat to provide the Commission, at its reconvened fifty-seventh session and at its subsequent reconvened sessions, detailed information regarding the staff composition of UNODC at its headquarters and field offices, on the basis of geographical distribution and including the nationalities of the staff. The Group also requested UNODC to provide detailed information on the distribution of staff in the various sections at UNODC headquarters, on the basis of geographical representation.

Chapter X

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-seventh session

148. At its 12th meeting, on 21 March 2014, the Commission considered agenda item 15, entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-seventh session". The Rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/2014/L.1 and Add.1-6).

149. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the report on its fifty-seventh session, as orally amended.

Chapter XI

Organization of the session and administrative matters

A. Informal pre-session consultations

150. At the informal pre-session consultations chaired by the First Vice-Chair, Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol (Thailand), held on 12 March 2014, the Commission conducted a preliminary review of draft proposals that had been submitted by the deadline of 13 February 2014, pursuant to Commission decision 55/1, and dealt with organizational matters of the fifty-seventh session.

B. Opening and duration of the session

151. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its fifty-seventh session, including the high-level segment, in Vienna from 13 to 21 March 2014. The Commission held a total of 12 plenary meetings and 9 meetings of the Committee of the Whole; 3 meetings were devoted to the round-table discussions. The Chair of the Commission opened the session.

C. Attendance

152. The session was attended by representatives of 51 States members of the Commission (2 were not represented). Also attending were observers for 78 other States Members of the United Nations, as well as non-member States, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations. A list of participants is contained in document E/CN.7/2014/INF/2/Rev.2.

D. Election of officers

153. In section I of its resolution 1999/30, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with effect from the year 2000, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should, at the end of each session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and should encourage it to play an active role in the preparations for the regular as well as the intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the drug programme of UNODC. Pursuant to rule 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the officers of the Commission hold office until their successors are elected and are eligible for re-election.

154. In the light of that decision and in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the Commission, after the closing of its reconvened fifty-sixth session, on 13 December 2013, opened its fifty-seventh session for the sole purpose of electing its bureau for that session. At that meeting, the Commission elected the Chair, three Vice-Chairs and the Rapporteur. In accordance with Council resolution 1991/39 and established practice, a group composed of the chairs of the five regional groups, the Chair of the Group

of 77 and China and the representative of or observer for the State holding the Presidency of the European Union assists the Chair of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the officers, constitutes the extended Bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/39. At its reconvened session, on 13 December 2013, the Commission was informed of the composition of its Bureau.

155. The officers of the Commission at its fifty-seventh session were as follows:

Office	*Region*	*Officer*
Chair	African States	Khaled Abdelrahman Shamaa (Egypt)
First Vice-Chair	Asia-Pacific States	Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol (Thailand)
Second Vice-Chair	Eastern European States	Balázs Csuday (Hungary)
Third Vice-Chair	Western European and other States	Carmen Buján Freire (Spain)
Rapporteur	Latin American and Caribbean States	Gonzalo Cervera Martínez (Mexico)

156. A group composed of the chairs of the five regional groups (the observers for Iraq, Ireland, Latvia, Morocco and Nicaragua), the observer for Sri Lanka (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the observer for Greece (on behalf of the European Union) was established to assist the Chair of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. During the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, the extended Bureau met on 19 and 20 March 2014 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

E. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

157. At its 1st meeting, on 13 March 2014, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda (E/CN.7/2014/1 and Corr.1), which had been finalized at its intersessional meetings, pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2013/248. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

3. Opening of the high-level segment.
4. General debate of the high-level segment: progress achieved and challenges in implementing the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.
5. Round-table discussions of the high-level segment:
   (a) Demand reduction: reducing drug abuse and dependence through a comprehensive approach;

(b) Supply reduction: reducing the illicit supply of drugs, control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants, and international cooperation on eradicating the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on alternative development;

(c) International cooperation: countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation.

6. Outcome of the high-level segment.

7. Closure of the high-level segment.

Normative segment

8. Panel discussions:

(a) Issues related to the scheduling of substances in accordance with the international drug control conventions;

(b) Substantive issues for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016.

9. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016.

10. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;

(b) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(c) International Narcotics Control Board;

(d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

(e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

11. World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

Operational segment

12. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:

(a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

(b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

(i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

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13. Provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission.

14. Other business.

15. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-seventh session.

F. Documentation

158. The documents before the Commission at its fifty-seventh session are listed in E/CN.7/2014/CRP.14.

G. Closure of the session

159. At its 12th meeting, on 21 March 2014, a closing statement was made by the Executive Director of UNODC. The Chair of the Commission made closing remarks. The representatives of Guatemala, Australia, the United States and the Russian Federation made statements.

160. The observers for Morocco (on behalf of the Group of African States), Greece (on behalf of the European Union), Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Sri Lanka (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Iraq (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States) also made statements.